REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,609.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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Second do	,, 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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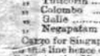
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fifteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,424 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. Howell, R.N.R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th July 1873, at 4 P.M.

July 1873.		July 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave Pondicherry 24
,, Calwar	12	,, Madras 26
,, Cochin for Narrakal	14	,, Coconada 28
,, Alleppy	16	,, Vizagapatam 29
,, Tuticorin	18	,, Bimlipatam 29
,, Columbo	19	,, Coringapore 30
,, Galle	20	,, False Point 31
,, Negapatam	22	Arrive CALCUTTA Aug. 2

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on a line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Inter-changing Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSREH, and occasionally at SHARJIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,089 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Haxtingus, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

July 1873.		July 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSREH 21
,, Kurrachee	5	,, Fao 23
,, Guadur	7	,, Bushire 23
,, Muscat	9	,, Bahrein 25
,, Bunder Abbas	11	,, Linga 27
,, Linga	13	,, Bunder Abbas 29
,, Bushire	15	,, Muscat 31
,, Koweit	17	August.
,, Fao	17	,, Guadur 2
,, Mahamerah	17	,, Kurrachee 4
Arrive BUSREH	18	Arrive BOMBAY 8

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Bayly, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 28th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,089 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 688 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and on the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Wines.
Suez	28	22	8	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Alexandria	29	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st July 1873.

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Rate-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract, with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every route in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railway to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES £1 18s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.; extra jewelled, £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s., £4 4s. Gold Flagon, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6 6s. Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the Marvellous Machine-made Watches, specially adapted for use in India; also our Magazine of Cutlery, Clocks, Chains, Rare Glasses, Surgical Appliances, and various useful articles for residents, forwarded post free per next mail. MILLIKIN & LEWLEY, 168, Strand, London. Conjuring Tricks and Magic Lanterns a great variety. If Catalogue of these is required please mention when ordering our Magazine.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see DINNEFORD'S Trade Mark on Stamps and Bottles.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 4th July, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BIHAR, (1,722 Tons, and 350 H. P.) Captain W. E. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,

Bombay, 27th June 1873. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 30th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, (2,315 tons and 450 H.P.) as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 27th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th June 1873.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 28th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. BARODA, 1,874 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain D. Rennie, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 25th June 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF A HOUSE AT COLABA.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, on Sassoon's Ground.

The Materials of an upper-storied portable house, built of teak and cedar.

The materials should be removed immediately without delay.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th June 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Stock-in-Trade of Wine Merchants, consisting of Wine, Spirit, Beer, Office Furniture, &c., at Godown in Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Town Custom Bunder.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th day of June 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, by order of the Official Assignee, In Re Payne & Co. insolvents, the whole of their stock-in-trade, consisting of champagne, moselle, hock, burgundy, claret, vermouth, ginger wine, sherry, beer, rum, Holland gin, old tom beer, vinegar, and chutney in casks, copper measure pump, and bottle washing machine; a large stock of empty bottles and pints, wooden horses, office furniture consisting of Chubb's treasury safe with blackwood stand, tables with drawers, chairs, bookshelves, presses, screws, punkas, cash box, camp and washing tables, letter and platform scales, chalk line, coir matting, carpenter's tools, a large stock of hock glasses (white and green), and sundry other miscellaneous articles. The above goods are now on view.

Also will be sold on day to be named hereafter, a large stock of wines, spirit, beer, &c., in custom bond, for which due notice will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th June 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Wares, Cutlery, Carriage, Horses, &c., at No. 8, Mount Road, Mazagon.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Administrator General to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing punctually at 1 P.M., the whole of the handsome furniture, &c., of the late H. W. G. Lascom, Esq., comprising real cut glass and best electro-plated ware, handsome white with gold vien and mother dinner, dessert and breakfast services, cutlery, and handsomely cabinet and upholstered furniture, consisting of sofas, couches, loo tables on four solid legs, round, side, writing, camp, washing, and dressing tables, sofa couches, drawing room and other chairs, folding, and easy chairs, a handsome ottoman lined with Crimson silk will make two couches and two easy chairs, sideboards, bookcases, a large heavy carved blackwood and a handsome chiffonier, steel complete, children's cots, blackwood carved sinayrahs, hanging argand lamps, kerosine wall and table lamps, halstand, a double chandelier, handsome oil and water colour paintings, a lady's dressing table, Bohemian glass flower vases, Brussel's carpet, a set of handsome curtains with poles and brass fittings complete, porcelain bathing tub, bath, dagueue, and cook-room furniture, utensils, birds, plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M., PRECISELY.

A serviceable office shigrum together with a bay horse and harness, child's perambulator, pony, child's saddle, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain wares, Carriages, Horses, &c., at No. 20, Middle Colaba.

On SATURDAY next, the 5th July, sale commencing precisely at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the whole of the handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., of a Gentlemen changing his residence. Full particulars whereof will be given hereafter.

No catalogues and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 28th June 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. D. NSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, No. 12,

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, Scarfs, Dhoties, Chints, Saffics, &c.

Also plateware such as plated table dessert and tea spoons, single and three-light hanging argand lamps, an invoice of star cut liquor, wine, champagne, wine and water glasses, wine coolers, finger cups, and sodawater tumblers, fancy cakes of scented soaps, waterproof suits, glass sodawater bottles, bags of corks and other articles, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, situate in Bhundaree Street, at Camatesqoors, without the Fort of Bombay.

On MONDAY, the 30th day of June, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed by the Mortgagee, Mr. Curseljee Cawasjee, to sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of Mr. Curseljee Framjee, the Mortgagor, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 13th day of Apr' 1870, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house be it and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at New Town, in Bhundaree Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 164 4/9 one hundred and six y-four and four-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the south by a passage abutting on the property of Moroba Wittoba, on the south by the property of Narron Lodha and Toka Chapsey, on the west by a piece of Government ground abutting on the public lie passage, and on the east by the said Bhundaree Street.

For other particulars may be made known on reference being made to the undersigned.

SALE OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF PLANTS IN THE BUNGALOW, No. 27, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 30th instant, at 6 A.M., at the above named place or Bungalow formerly occupied by Mr. Mowjee's Family, a choice collection of Plants, consisting of Acacias, Ferns, Begonias, Caladiums, Alocasias, Jonsos, Gerseliums, Papiforas, Crotous, Acalypha, Liliums, Cyperus, and many other sorts of plants in earthen pots.

The plants are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of remaining fancy and miscellaneous Goods in the Shop No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank.

On TUESDAY the 1st proxime, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 1 P.M., at the above mentioned place, the remaining fancy and miscellaneous Goods, consisting of Japan deed boxes, stamp, double and single action eyelet presses, portable copying presses, mathematical instruments boxes, brass letter seals, pencils, dumping brushes, date boxes, steel pen, glass cups, scent bottles, Lady's leather gloves, flower vases under dome, centre pieces, portmanteaus, valves bags, Japan cabinet writing box, creeper vase float tank, plated reading lamps, toilet set, water goblets, brass time piece, dressing cases, nursery lamps, blackwood show cases, iron painted bedsteads, child cradle, sofas, sign boards, &c.

No Catalogue, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th June 1873.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS, (Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)

PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS,

ALSO

GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,

5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C., LONDON,

(Established nearly 100 Years,)

So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS, Specially for India, Clains, and the East.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAU'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in great variety, including Eau Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES, Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 28TH JUNE, 1873.

The Performance will commence with the brilliant Comedy of

FEROZE AND PERICHER,

Which has been pronounced as the Play PAR EXCELLENCE of the Season, and conclude with the enchanting Opera witnessed by OVER TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE with delight and admiration, entitled,

INDUR SABHA.

Between the pieces the Proprietor will deliver an Address and present his Principal Actors with Medals.

N.B.—REMEMBER THE LAST NIGHT.

Tickets to be had of Mr. C. S. NAZIR, at the Grant Road Theatre.

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 3.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—GENTLEMEN engaged to play in the Match TO-DAY are requested to be on the Ground at 10 o'clock punctually.

C. A. W. CAMERON, Honorary Secretary.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

AS many APPLICATIONS have been made for the MUNICIPAL VOTING LISTS, the Municipal Commissioner has had a number of COPIES PRINTED, which may be OBTAINED on application at the Municipal Commissioner's Office. Price 8 annas each.

W. G. PEDDER, Municipal Commissioner.

27th June 1873.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods, Chattels, and Credits of NANJEE GOREDHUN, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

JEWAN PURMANAND ..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application for Letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattles, and Credits of NANJEE GOREDHUN, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Bombay, by JEWAN PURMANAND. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 27th day of June 1873.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN, Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PERSONS entitled to RENEWAL of GOVERNMENT LEASES are required to make proper application for the same, either before or immediately after the expiration of their Leases, and that if they neglect to do so, they will be deemed thereby to have waived their right to such Renewal, and possession of the land and premises to which such Leases relate will be resumed by Government.—Dated this 25th day of June 1873.

By Order of H. E. the Governor in Council of Bombay,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Acting Collector of Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned LEASES granted by the Honourable EASTINDIA COMPANY have expired, and the PERSONS entitled to RENEWAL of the same respectively having refused or neglected to obtain such Renewal, the Undersigned will, on the 1st of November next, under orders from His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, resume possession of the lands and premises comprised in such leases, or of such of them as shall not have been renewed in the meantime.

Tenants and Occupiers of the premises for which leases shall not have been so renewed as aforesaid will be held accountable to Government for payment of full rent after the said 1st of November next, and they are hereby warned not to pay the same to any person or persons not duly authorized by the orders of Government.—Dated this 25th day of June 1873.

LEASES REFERRED TO IN THE ABOVE NOTICE.

Date of Lease.	Name of Original Lessee.	Name of Person or Persons to be entitled to Renewal of Lease.	Description of Premises Demised.	Term of Years for which Lease granted.	Date on which Lease expires.
15 Dec 1849	Moroba Vithoba.	Balkrishna Moroba.	Piece of land in Bhundaree Street, Mazagon, containing 666 square yards.	21 years from 1 May 1849	30 Apr 1870
4 May 1847	Ammooy Soorum.	Soondrejee Govindjee.	Piece of land near Grant Road, containing 1727-6/9 square yards.	21 years from 1 May 1847	30 Apr 1891
4 May 1847	Dinanath Laxmonjee and others.	Madhowrao Dinanath.	Piece of land in Mahim containing 2,810 square burgas.	21 years from 1 May 1848	30 Apr 1869
22 June 1818	Chimabai Widow.	Bomanjee Eduljee.	Piece of land near Butcher Street, containing 36 square yards.	21 years from 1 May 1848	30 Apr 1869
18 July 1853	Moogdgem Allybun Bahloo Meyke Falkes.		Piece of land near Butcher Street, containing 36 square yards.	21 years from 1 May 1848	30 Apr 1869

By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Acting Collector of Bombay.

ENGLISH GOODS (VIA SUEZ CANAL)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

30 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, Corner of Cheapside, London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Frensham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the Royal Insurance Company, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and 420 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO., 50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED, FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS, VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,

WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,

WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of Rowlands' Kalydor, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and bloom ing appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat, and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. Rowlands' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce, immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, 20, PROPRIETORS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA. WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

Sherries.

Cash Rs. 18, 27, 28, 36.	at per dozen	Credit Rs. 20, 30, 31, 42.

Ports.

Rs. 18, 27.		Rs. 30, 30.

Clarets.

Rs. 14, 14-8, 20, 25, 30.		Rs. 12-8, 16, 22-8, 28, 34.

Burgundies.

Rs. 16, 18, 20, 21-8, 22-8, 27.		Rs. 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 30.

Sauternes.

Rs. 20, 22-8, 30.		Rs. 22-8, 25, 30.

Sparkling Wines.

(*Champagnes, Hocks, and Moselles.*)

Cash	at per dozen.	Credit
Rs. 27, 32, 36, 38, 40.		Rs. 30, 36, 40, 42, 44.

Still Rhenish Wines.

(*Hocks and Moselles.*)

Rs. 15, 20, 21, 25, 27, 32, 35, 38.	Rs. 17, 22, 24, 28, 30, 36, 40.

Superior Cognac Brandies.

(*of our own and other brands.*)

Rs. 18, 20, 23, 24, 27, 33.	Rs. 21, 23, 26, 27, 30, 37.

LONDON AND HOLLANDS GINS.

SUPERIOR JAMAICA RUM.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, IRISH WHISKEY.

BASS'S ALE; AND DUBLIN STOUT.

Agents for the celebrated bottling of

M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

N.B.—Messes, Clubs, and the Trade supplied direct on liberal terms from the Company's Continental Agencies.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED. GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Limited) have the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of their SEASON'S STOCK of GYMKHANA KIT, which has been carefully selected by "Messrs. JAMES LILLYWHITE & COMPANY," for whose Manufactures they are the Sole Agents in this Presidency. The Company claim a superiority for these articles over similar importations to this country, being selected with a special view to the requirements of the Indian climate by a Firm who are acknowledged to be the first in London for Cricketing Materials and whose practical knowledge secures to Consitituents advantages rarely obtainable in this country.

By special arrangements TREACHER & COMPANY are in a position to offer this KIT at a small increase on English retail rates, guaranteeing it at the same time to be of the best Manufacture.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls ..... each	4 4	4 12
Do. Double do. ..... for Club use.. ,,	3 8	4 0

BATS.

A'Cane Treble-handled Chapman	10 12	12 0
Treble Whalebone	10 12	12 0
Single Cane	9 0	10 0
Match Bats, first selected	6 8	7 0
Do. do. for practice	5 0	5 8
Presentation Bats	18 0	20 0

BOOTS (CRICKETING).

Boots, best Buckskin, with spikes ..... per pair	10 0	11 0
Shoes do. do. ..... ,,	10 0	11 0

GLOVES (CRICKETING).

Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber ..... per pair	5 0	5 8
Gauntlets, for wicket keeping, superior ventilated ..... ,,	6 4	7 0

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buckskin, and Chamois Skin	5 8	to 7 0
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8	to 10 0
Sheets, Scoring ..... per dozen	2 4	2 12

STUMPS.

Stumps, best, with brass tops and iron points, from	5	0	to 9 0

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKETING KIT.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Nets, for Long-stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with plated nailes, strong rope, and 6 ferrules ..... each	0 14	1 0
Measures, solid leather, from 22 yards upwards, from	3 0	to 7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality, per dozen ..... each	1 12	2 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition ..... each	0 14	1 0

RACKET KIT,

By Lillywhite, Jeffery, and Wilson.

Racket Bats, of best quality	10 0	11 0
,, ,, Cane Handle.	12 8	14 0
,, Balls ..... per doz.	1 8	1 12
Press ..... ,,	3 12	4 4
Racket Shoes, ... ,,	10 0	11 0
,, Presses ..... from	5 0	to 10 0
,, String ..... per set.	3 8	4 0

FENCING KIT.

Foils, best Steel	6 8	7 0
Masks ..... from	8 0	to 10 0
Lunging Pads, best	8 0	9 0
Jackets	12 0	13 0
Single Sticks ..... per pair	1 0	1 4
Basket Hand Guards ..... ,,	1 4	1 8
Buffal ,, ,, ... ,,	4 8	5 0

QUOITS.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 27TH JUNE 1873.

EXCHANGE on London closed for this mail, at nearly the same rates as those quoted during the past week.

Government securities remain at the same prices.

Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s 11d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Credit Bill do. .....1s. 11 3/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 5/16d.
Bank Bills, 4 months' sight.....1s. 10 11/16.
Credit do. .....1s. 10 25/32d. to 1s. 10 ¾d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 7/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅞
Do. demand..... 100⅛

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½ nominal.
Do, demand..... par.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 231½ to 231¾.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111
Four & half per cent. ... ...105⅞ to 105¾
Four per cent. ... ...100½ to 15/16
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 121) per Bond ... ...115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandize		7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			9½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	... ...	...Rs. 10-0-0	
Carolus	... ...	220	
Mexican Dollars	... ...	222	
Five-Franc Pieces	... ...	221½	
Bar Silver...	... ...	109½ to 107½	
Gold Leaf	... ...	16-11-6	
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ...		16-14	
Australian Gold ...	... 100 touch ...	16-13	

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

RATES by sail are firmer and £1-18-9 to £2-0-0 have been paid for Liverpool by steamers; they are firm but unchanged.

London	Cotton ... Cases ... Seeds ...	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£1 17s. 6d. to £1 18s. 9d.
	Myrabolams	£1 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Oost-bills	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£1 18s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton... Coffee ...	£2 15s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£2 15s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 15s. 0d. nominal.
Havre Cotton		£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal...	Wheat ...	£2 7s. 0d.
	Seeds ...	£2 7s. 6d.
	Cotton ...	£2 5s. 0d.
China ...	Steamer Opium ...	Rs. 20 to 25 per ton.
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Calcutta ... Salt ...		Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta to Bombay ...		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ...		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm for Colaba Land Shares; Spinning and Bank of Bombay shares closed weak.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up Rs.	Last dividend p. a.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
160,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
72,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	772½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	273½
8,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China ...	275
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	115
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21-8-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	239
.....	£50	109 1-5	do.	Do. New £50 Shares ...	126
.....	£50	43 10-0	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£12	13-0-0	do.	Do. New Shares	

The Englishman's money article of Monday evening says:—The slight improvement in business ... week has continued ... somewhat that can be said. There is nothing like activity in the markets, only a little more demand for goods, as is usual at the beginning of the year, and there has also been a rather better demand from the Upper Provinces. The rains in this part of the country have not yet set in steadily, but they cannot now be long of coming down in earnest, and if holders of imported goods show any firmness at all, it seems probable a better business may be doing early in July.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

A very small business has again been done yesterday, but prices remain quite unaltered. Importers are steady, and are refusing to part with their stocks except at our quotations, but there seems to be very little disposition on the part of buyers to buy at current rates. The following are our closing quotations:—

Grey Shirtings	40 in	39 yds	6 lbs	Rs. 4	3 0	to Rs. 4	3	6
,, ,,	40 ,,	32 ,,	7 ,,	,,	4 12 0	to ,,	4 14	0
,, ,,	40 ,,	29 ,,	8½ ,,	,,	5 13 0	to ,,	5 14	0
,, ,,	45 ,,	29 ,,	7 ,,	,,	4 14 0	to ,,	4 15	0
,, ,,	46 ,,	28 ,,	8 ,,	,,	5 9 0	to ,,	5 10	0
,, Madapollams	32 ,,	24 ,,	3 ,,	,,	2 2 0	to ,,	2 3	0
,, ,,	50 ,,	24 ,,	5½ ,,	,,	3 10 0	to ,,	3 11	0
,, Printers	26 ,,	30 ,,	3 ,,	,,	2 3 0	to ,,	2 4	0
,, Jaconets	40 ,,	23 ,,	2½ ,,	,,	1 13 6	to ,,	1 14	0
,, ,,	42 ,,	20 ,,	2½ ,,	,,	2 2 3	to ,,	2 2	6

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

750 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds. 6 lbs.	at Rs. 4 3 0
6 bales White Muslins	44 ,,	10 ,,	at ,, 2 4 0
450 ,, Grey ,,	44 ,,	10 ,,	at ,, 2 12 0

COTTON.

Owing to a further concession of Rs 2 to Rs. 3 per candy made by the sellers, the business done yesterday has been larger than we had to report for some days back, but it was with much difficulty that the sellers could induce business. The following are our closing quotations:—

Comrawutties	at Rs. 198 to Rs. 202	
Akote	at ,, 205 to ,, 206	
Broach M. G.	at ,, 205 to ,, 217	
Hingunghaut	at ,, 220 to ,, 225	
Dhollerah & Bhownuggur	at ,, 197 to ,, 202	
Sawrinaod	at ,, 207 to ,, 208	
Comptas & Vingorla	at ,, 185 to ,, 187	

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

195	candies Bhownuggur W. S.	at Rs.	195
86	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	196
59	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	197
25	,, Bhoras	at ,,	178
98	,, Shoogauna F. F. B.	at ,,	200
103	,, Khandesh	at ,,	193½
30	,, Akote F. F. B.	at ,,	203

YARNS.

27,000 lbs. Medio Twist No. 50 to 60's ... at 18 to 19 as per lb.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 21st June 1873.

	Open 1,266¼ Miles. Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching ...	76,857	1	11
Merchandize ...	1,80,078	11	0
Electric Telegraph ...	732	7	6
Municipal Trains, &c. ...	642	8	0
Total Rs. ...	2,08,310	12	5
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¼ miles ... Total Rs. ...	3,40,321	13	1
Decrease Rs. ...	1,32,011	0	8

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Agra (s) ...	Sharp ...	Calcutta, June 7.
	Nemesis (s) ...	Cotton ...	Bassorah, June 11.
	Hotspur ...	Shaw ...	Liverpool, March 20.
	Tivoli ...	Greig ...	Moulmein, April 29.
	Vista Franca ...	Peterson ...	Calcutta, April 1.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Contest ...	Carruthers ...	Calcutta.
	Eighn (s) ...	Miller ...	Liverpool.
	Nubia (s) ...	Hall ...	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Bavoda, Rennoldson, Australia.
Ship Storm-bay, Short, St. Francisco.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June			
26	Sultana (s) ...	Balantine ...	Singapore, June 7.
	Merchantman ...	Moorhyan ...	Madras, June 18.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June			
23	Lady Rawlinson ...	...	Poorie.
24	Asterabia (s) ...	...	Suez.
	Derby (s) ...	...	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—27TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europeans, 25 cases porter, Ardaseer Nowrojee and Co; 12 casks brass wire, Bhicoo Sanla and Co; 5 casks bobbins, Heptoola Alibhoy and Co; 1 cask medicine, Hormusjee Rustomjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Elgin, s, 1 case spectacles, 10 cases slates and 14 cases confectionary, Mahomedaly Abdoolally.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 12 cases brandy, Bonneville and Sibille; 2 cases medicine, Heptoola Ahmedally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—27TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Glee Maiden, 43 bales rags and 32 bales jute rope, Jowraj Gocoldas; 460 bags linseed.
Sandringham, 94 bales cotton, Godrez Mherban; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 150 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co.
Elcano, 150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
City of Dublin, 45 bales cotton, Canjeebhoy Laljee & Co.
Celia, s, 100 bales cotton, Khimraj Bhutur; 55 bales cotton, Cullianjee Madowjee; 108 bales cotton, Venechund Jaitadas; 27 bales cotton, Parmanund Girdhur; 80 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 50 bales cotton, Lilladhur Ramdass; 21 bales wool, Mahomed Allans; 100 bales cotton, Treecumjee Mooljee and Co; 250 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Redwater, s, 30 bales cotton, Ritchie Stenart and Co; 28 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 350 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 85 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nubia, s, 4 bundles skins, Mahomed Sadue Neemajee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia, s, 5 bales hides, Ralli Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Calliew, 170 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Behar, s, 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR HULL.

Alexandra, 1,099 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Persia, s, 54 packages cassumba, Thackersey Gungaram; 7 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee; 52 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Frigs, 100 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck and Co.
Behar, s, 166 bales cotton, Chinjee Shamjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Madras, s, 70 cwt. sandalwood, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 125 bundles sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 28 bundles fishmaws and 6 bundles sharkfins, Pandia Kalapa ... case sundries, Sulaiebhoy Peerbhoy.
Lombardy, s, 265 pieces and 2 bundles E teeth, Adamjee Peerbhoy; 731 pieces E teeth and 16 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 240 pieces and 3 bundles E teeth, Cuzimbhoy Ebram; 1 box corals, Futtabhoy Ahmedbhoy; 2 cases chundroos, Ebram Noordin and Co; 15 chests opinion, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 20 chests opium, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosain and Co; 63 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 5 chests opium, Sreeram Dalatram; 35 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 10 chests opium, Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib; 100 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 9 chests opium, Ramdyall Meerjamull; 10 chests opium, Jugnath Ramjus; 11 chests opium, Rehimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 6 chests opium, Sameerbhoy Sobsgmull; 5 chests opium, Dulsook Rameook.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy, s, 17 chests opium, Sunzuthroy Khetseydas; 4 chests opium, Radhacurson Dwarkadas; 30 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 200 chests opium, B & A Hormusjee; 11 chests opium, Ardaseer Burjorjee Mody and Co; 5 chests opium, Ragoonath Jugnath; 2 chests opium, Mugonlall Purbhoodas; 6 chests opium, Jamrnul Dulsookroy; 4 chests opium, Gunesdass Sobsgmull; 10 chests opium, Jugnath Ramjus; 4 chest opium, Vanichund Jeeta; 10 chests opium, Gangabux Sajeoram; 11 chests opium, Goolraj Shingarjee; 16 chests opium, Guneshdas Nursingdas.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—27TH JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 26th June, 10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 7 minutes.

Via Suez, 27th June, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 47 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 27th June, 12-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 3 minutes.

Via Turkey, 26th June, 8-13 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 47 minutes.

Via Suez, 27th June, 1-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, ¾ minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 27th June, 5-50 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 34 minutes.

Latest dates from Australia,

Via Singapore, 27th June, 3-20 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 28 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 26th to 8 P.M. of the 27th June is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta ...	1 54	0 7
,, Galle ...	one in	1 34
,, Karachee ...	0 29	0 5
,, Madras ...	0 11	0 8

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 27th June, 1-45 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south, thermometer 76, rainfall 2 inches 20 cents.

CARWAR, 27th June, 6 P.M.—Weather cloudy and over-cast, wind south-westerly, thermometer 81, barometer 29·98, rainfall 1 inch 3 cents.

MANGALORE, 27th June, 11 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-east by south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·74, rainfall 2 inches.

TUTICORIN, 27th June, 6 P.M.—Weather fine, wind westerly, thermome[ter] 91, barometer 29·77.

Vengurla ... west weakly moderate, thermometer 86, rainfall 3 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 25.

MacGregor, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal, Officiating 1st Assistant Quarter Master General, from leave, from England.

JUNE 26.

Rutherford, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 26.

MacGregor, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal, Officiating 1st Assistant Quarter Master General, to join, to Calcutta.

JUNE 27.

Hamilton, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 7th Bengal N. I., on medical certificate, to England.
Welsh, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Grenadiers, to join, to Aden.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 24.)

The under-mentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr J Lee Warner, Special Asst to the Collr and Mag of Madura, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 15th inst.

Mr W A Happell, Acting Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Trichinopoly, privilege leave for one month and twelve days.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J D Goldingham, District and Sessions Judge of Nellore, privilege leave for one month from 28th July next.

Mr H J Stokes, Acting District and Sessions Judge of North Arcot, privilege leave for two months.

The Right Hon the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Lewis Moore to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Trichinopoly during the absence of Mr Happell on privilege leave or until further orders.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Surg Charles Ably Andrews, to act as Surg of the 3rd District Presidency.

Surg George Williamson, M.D., to act as Civil Surg, Trichinopoly.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Charles Jeffrey Knox, Acting Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of North Arcot, to act as Supt of the Central Jail at Vellore without prejudice to his other duties during the absence of Capt McLeod on leave or until further orders.

Mr Jeremiah Garnett Horsfall to act as District and Sessions Judge of Nellore during the absence of Mr Goldingham on privilege leave or until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col Lancelot, F C Thomas, R A, Comy of Ord, 1st class, in charge of the Arsenal Fort St George, to be Superintendent of Stationery with effect from the 7th June 1873.

The services of Surg Maj P G FitzGerald M D, Surg of the 4th District Presidency, are, at his own request, temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

List of Civil Servants granted extension of leave—forwarded in accordance with Financial Despatch to the Government of India, dated July 31st 1872 No 333:

Mr N A Roupell Covenanted 6 months S C.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Department:—

Surg G A Anderson, in medical charge 8th Regt N I.

Surg G Williamson M D, medical charge 16th Regt N I.

The Right Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Maj Arthur Thaddeus Searle of the S C, to officiate as Supt and Agent for Army Clothing until further orders, vice Lt Col R A W C Stuart, resigned.

Col C Woolley of the S C will be entitled to Col's allowance from the 15th June 1873, under the provisions of G O G G No 982a of 1866 paragraph 81 clause 5.

Madras G O G No 374 dated 12th Oct 1866.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Capt Charles John Peaze, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from the 16th June 1873.

Lt (Bt Capt) Evelyn Swinton Skinner, having completed 12 years' service four of which have been in the S C, to be Capt from the 22nd June 1873.

Cadre 7th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Capt William Thompson, to be Maj by Bt from the 16th June 1873.

Maj J Lampen, of the S C, doing general duty at Madras, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs for two years.

Adverting to Public Department Notification of this date the services of Sur-Maj P G FitzGerald, M D F R C S I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the C-in-C for appointment as Acting Civil Surg, Bangalore.

Cap G S B Hewetson of the S C, Sub-Asst Comm Genl, is granted leave to Coonoor for three months, on medical certificate.

With reference to the General Order issued by the Government of Bombay No 440 dated 4th June 1873, permitting Capt D W Laughton of the Madras S C, Asst Commsr, 2nd class, Hyderabad Assigned District, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that officer is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for eighteen months under the Regulations of 1868.

Capt E C P Pigott, 44th Foot, Staff Officer to Wellington—With effect from 7th July, vice Hooke, who vacates.

Maj C G Ganner, S C, recent promotion to general duty, Trichinopoly.

Lt-Col H C Z Claridge from Wing Officer 37th N I, to Wing Officer 43rd L I—To officiate as 2nd in Comd 37th N I.

Lt-Col T S Hawks from Wing Officer 23rd L I, to Wing Officer 37th N I.

Asst Surg T Mayne, M D, from doing duty 44th Foot Kamptee, to under the orders of the Inspector Genl Indian Medical Dept.

Asst Surg L Beach from Presidency Division do ng duty 1st District, to Presidency Division doing duty Eye Infirmary, to join on 1st July.

Asst Surg D H Cullinane from Presidency Division doing duty 1st District, to Presidency Division doing duty Lying-in-Hospital, to join on 1st July.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HAMILTON—SHARP—June 3rd, at St. John's Church, Long Sight, Manchester, by the Revd. J. Atkinson, Rector, Thomas S. Hamilton, of the Bombay Civil Service, son of the late Colonel Hamilton, to Katherine, eldest daughter of William P. Sharp, Esq.—No cards.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HOWELL—June 22nd, at Duhiwarra, in the Satara District, by a lamentable accident, Etty, the most fondly loved and devotedly attached wife of William Scott Howell.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ARMSTRONG—June 21st, at Nynee Tal, the wife of C. M. Armstrong, Esq., of a daughter.
JOHNSON—June 21st, at Bangalore, the wife of Major W. R. Johnson, M. S. C., Superintending Engineer of Irrigation, Mysore D. P. W., of twin-daughters.
WYNTER—June 19th, at Secundrabad, Deccan, the wife of Lieutenant W. Rose Wynter, 19th Queen's Lancers, prematurely, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CHAMBERS—BURTON-JONES—June 16th, at St. Thomas's Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Steins, S.J., assisted by the Rev. Fathers Larcher, DeVos, and Jacque, Dr. Edmond William Chambers, to Edith Ruth Claire, the only daughter of the late Charles Welwood Burton-Jones, Esq., Deputy Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—June 21st, at Calcutta, of fever, Miss Elizabeth Campbell, aged 20 years.
HARRISON—June 15th, at Buxnee Khas, near Dalhousie, Mary Louisa Annie, daughter of Captain A. H. Harrison, 6th Royal Regiment, aged 9 months and 7 days.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1873.

INSTEAD of an official announcement of the success of the Russian arms in Khiva, the news of the capitulation comes first before the public from a St. Petersburgh journal, the *Kimik*. That journal is said to have received a telegram from Tashkend, but the date of its despatch from the latter place is not given. There seems to be no reason that we know of to regard the telegram as otherwise than reliable and the announcement which it conveys as authentic. The news of the surrender of Khiva has been long ago discounted by the Press. The result of the expedition was never for a moment doubted, and now that we have reason to suppose that the Khan has capitulated, and Khiva occupied by the Russians, all interest in the expedition is transferred to the army of occupation. Russia has certainly expended at least three millions sterling in carrying the power of her arms into the citadel of Khiva, and demonstrating to the Khan his powerlessness to resist so great a military nation. And now that Russia has entered upon a military occupation of the city, all previous acquaintance with the policy of that Government assures us that the occupancy will be permanent, and that the reign of the Khan has come to an end. It was unnecessary that Russia should promise any of the European powers that the army would be recalled as soon as the demands of Russia were satisfied by the Khivans. After the capitulation and occupancy of the town, Russia had no demands to make of anybody. If permanent occupation was intended, all that is necessary is to turn out the officers of the Khan, and replace them by Russian officials; all the details of which arrangement were doubtless ready cut and dry for the occasion. That Russia will incur a considerable additional expenditure before the new military Government is permanently established in Khiva, is true but no nation so well understands how to make good its military losses, or how to administer foreign government in conquered provinces. Europe may now look on and contemplate the rapid extension of Russian power in Central Asia. There is no beating about the bush in these advances; the cost of each expedition is calculated in the Military Department, a decision is arrived at, and the columns are pushed on. The Civil Government may step aside to engage in a little diplomatic correspondence with the other powers if any of these powers take an interest in the proceedings, but while such correspondence is "going on" the columns are also going on, and it is impossible not to admire the firmness of purpose with which Russia carries out all her schemes of aggrandizement.

Now that Khiva is secured the Amu Daria is free to Russia. The only enquiry that now remains is—what next?

THE *Indian Statesman* "cannot discern from "Dr. Hewlett's report any signs of alleged ex- "travagance." It would be wonderful if he could. That is a matter of a long history, beginning with a salary of Rs. 40 per month to each municipal halalcore, and ending with a demoralization of the whole department. Health is priceless, and cleanliness is akin to godliness, and nobody says that both these blessings should not be secured, but it is to *the way* of securing them that exception is taken.

The issue between the Health Officer and the Municipality is this, that *all expenditure is extravagant which is conducted in defiance of sanitary principles, and in which waste is a prime feature.* If the *Statesman* will keep to this issue, we will promise to prove that the health and cleanliness for which he contends have been not secured in so large a measure as they ought have been in consequence of wanton extravagance and setting aside the first sanitary requirements of the city. It was to be expected that when the *Statesman* first touched the sanitary question of Bombay, that he should be led away by the sounding words—"Give more money or I cannot "be answerable for your health"—"Give more "money I wish to make you clean." We say emphatically, let the city be taxed to any extent for purposes of health, but let every possible means of making the taxation as light as possible be availed of. This much is at least due to the city. The *Statesman* will be astonished to learn the whole truth about the municipal expenditure of Bombay. Is it possible that a sanitary reformer can become a curse? If so, how can it be done?

It may not be convenient for the *Statesman* to notice our recommendation that the Municipality should be worked like a Government Department, the funds regarded as Government funds, and the rates fixed as Government would fix them; we should then have *Government* within the Municipality, a thing hitherto unknown. By following this recommendation there would soon be an end to that continued abuse of the rate-payers which has been persistently adopted with the view of hiding the very serious defects of incapable administrations.

A FEW days ago the *Indian Statesman* referred to the trite subject of the backwardness of the Mahomedans to receive the learning and civilization of the West; and without professing altogether to explain the difficulty, expressed a wish that the measures to be adopted by Government for the intellectual advancement of that people should take the direction of a popularising of English rather than Arabic and Persian literature. We are not disposed to favour any of the commonly received theories regarding the reluctance of the Musulmans to join our schools, and consider that the choice between Persian and English, as a high endowment to be bestowed gratuitously on all who either cannot or will not pay for it, may be made irrespectively of any effect it would have in spreading education among the mass. Our own idea is that there does not exist among the Mahomedans a class corresponding to the only one among the Hindoos which has, as a body, accepted English education. We exclude the Parsees from the comparison, because we regard the eagerness with which they fill our schools and colleges but as a manifestation of that strong instinct with which, indifferent to all other considerations, they detect and seize upon every means that promises to promote the great end and object of Parsee ambition—making rupees. But of the Hindoos, the only class which, as a class, has availed itself of our means of education, is that very large and very poor class, the hereditarily *literary* class. The Government has spared neither labour nor expense to make education attractive to the prince, the sirdar, the bunnia, the sowkar, the shopkeeper, the artizan, and the ryot; but in vain. The monied classes are content to go on making money whithout book-lore; and the day-labourer is content to remain poor rather than be educated and rich. But there is still an extensive class who will endure the hardest poverty sooner than earn a living by any means except the pen. These are now shut up to an English education, and it is they that form the great bulk of the attendance at the schools of the Department of Public Instruction. Many stop as soon as they can write a decent hand; others go on to a University degree, in expectation of larger emoluments. Now, this class is unrepresented in the Mahomedan population. The only learned classes among them are the Moonshees and Moulvees, and the demand for these is not such as to drive young men to the schools and colleges in eager competition. All the other classes have their peculiar callings, which they are content to follow without troubling themselves about reading and writing. That for the want of a representative literary class, the Musulmans are every year falling further behind the Hindoos and Parsees, is sadly true; but to seek to improve them in this respect is futile, since no motive exists to which we can appeal. And we can look forward to no state of civilization in India in which their case may be expected to be different; so that the Mahomedans seem destined to be an obscure people, except as military conquerors.

To advert to the causes which make *all* the people of this country backward in appreciating the benefits of education, and sending their children to schools, or keeping them at school for more than a few months ... believe the causes to be different in the cases of the Mahomedans and of the Hindoos. Indeed, it could not well be otherwise, considering how widely different are the natures of the two races: the Mussulman, impetuous, manly, independent; the Hindoo apathetic, fearful, cautious. The Hindoo, we are persuaded, is averse to sending his son to school mainly because that would be a break in the even tenour of his life such as he and his forefathers have led from time immemorial. It distresses him to have to be aware day after day that his son attends a school—a new, unknown practice imported by the Europeans. He would rather see him living the life he lived himself when a lad, and his father before him. About that course, at least, he can have no misgivings, having followed it patiently himself, but he does not feel so much at ease with his son dabbling in books. Hence, having yielded to strong pressure and allowed his boy to attend a school, he withdraws him after a few months, or, which is as often the case, lets him cease attendance of his own accord. The conduct of the Mahomedan, on the other hand, is more usually guided by reason. Though as ignorant of the value of education as the Hindoo, he is more capable of estimating the return it brings in money. But against this consideration he lets one or two others weigh. One of these undoubtedly is dislike to the infidels and everything belonging to them: another is strong and exclusive faith in the Koran as the sum of all knowledge. Though we do not hold these two points in the high importance which is attached to them by those who believe either of them a reason sufficient to account for the Mahomedan reluctance to receive education, yet, we are fully persuaded that both the motives have a certain weight with every Mussulman; and we believe it is these that turn the scale when he is undecided between weighting, equally balanced, considerations. Thus, though both Hindoos and Mahomedans come practically to the same conclusion regarding the education of their children, it is by widely different methods. If the Hindoo could see that he would be a gainer and no loser by educating his son—and we believe the time is coming when the Hindoos will understand this—he would send him to whichever school forced itself upon his attention with the same easy complaisance with which he now allows him to vegetate at home. If the Mussulman could be brought to see the same thing—and of this the prospect seems hopelessly distant ... could certainly exercise his judgment in the choice of the ways and means of education. Hence the difficulty of dealing with the latter race. The few of them who value education at all, value it in the form of Arabic and Persian literature; and therefore we must offer them greater facilities for learning Arabic and Persian than they enjoy in their own seminaries, before we can get even these few to submit to be taught Western science in addition. In true appreciation of learning for its own sake, it is our opinion that the Mahomedans are nearly on a par with the Hindoos. But the one class of Hindoos who are compelled, for the sake of English, to attend our schools and learn whatever we teach them there, are leavening the whole masses of their race, while the Mahomedans show not a point where the thin edge of the wedge can be inserted; and under these circumstances it is vain attempting to bribe them with English or bait them with Persian.

WE would draw attention to a correspondence that passed between Lord Dalhousie and the East India Court of Directors in 1849-50-51 regarding the guage of Indian railways. We publish this correspondence as showing what we have previously pointed out, that this question was well considered at the time the 5 feet 6 inch guage was fixed. Nearly a quarter of a century is a long time to have elapsed before the guage question again came up for discussion, and a little more light has been thrown upon the subject of the construction and working of railways, but we will venture

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

The criticism of "Katherine Howard" which appeared in the *Times of India* has excited some attention in Bombay, where readers of it feel that they are vastly obliged to the critic for condescending to say anything at all about the performance. He sits upon a pedestal, and laughs at everybody—at Mr. and Mrs. Bennee, at the amateurs, at the audience, and at the tragedy—in the merriest possible style. He condescends to tell Mr. and Mrs. Bennee that "they were all there;" he tells the amateurs that "they were all there" also, and jocularly remarks that nobody could have wished them to be anywhere else. Bombay, in all its majesty as a city, is spoken of in the lightest manner by this audacious critic. "Bombay," says he, "has seen the piece before," but he has no time, not he, to verify such a trifle, and is quite content that "at all events Bombay saw it on Monday night." "While on the subject," he says, "it may be as well to mention that the play is called Katherine Howard." Seeing that the play called "Katherine Howard" was supposed to be the subject of the airy critic's notice the condescension expressed by the last sentence I have quoted is delightful. But I am sorry to say that he is not always so startlingly gracious. "The reader," he remarks, "may not know the story of the piece." This may excite hopes that in his great good humour he is about to tell the reader the story; but—no—he puts his finger metaphorically at the side of his nose, and adds self-complacently, "we are afraid we must add to his misfortune, for we are not going to tell him." Cruel critic! Funny philosopher! A public is at your feet, weeping, and asking, how could you be so unkind to us even while you were shaking with laughter on your little pedestal?

There is an omnibus running daily from Mazagon to the Fort. A notice is printed inside—lower compartment—to the effect that "smoking is not allowed inside." Of course those sitting on the top can smoke. Somebody tells me that he was travelling on the top last week with a friend, a European, who is a great lover of the weed. Of course there was a row, the Parsees insisting on the weed being thrown overboard, and the European insisting on taking a whiff and blowing right against the breeze in the face of the Parsees. It would thus appear that smoking outside as well as inside is annoying to passengers, and the omnibus proprietor, who is a very decent fellow, might be reminded that—

Abbas I. 7th Shah of Persia, had the lips cut off of those who smoked, and the noses of those who took snuff.

Michael Fedorowitz, Czar of Russia, executed without trial his subjects who were found guilty of this practice.

Mahomed IV. had a hole inserted in the noses of culprits who took snuff and a pipe introduced across.

Urban VII. and Urban VIII. excommunicated those who took snuff or smoked in their Courts.

A circumstance occurred last Sunday which contained a good deal of comedy in it. Oomer Ismael, a hawker, gave his bundle of wares to a coolie to carry, while he strode grandly on in front. Arrived at Byculla, he found a customer to whom he wished to show his goods; but coolie and bundle had disappeared, and Oomer's rage was amusing to all but himself. How that faithless coolie was cursed—the Jackdaw of Rheims could scarcely have been more so. And how Ali was invoked! However, Oomer cooled down after a time, and came to the conclusion that he would leave Ali alone for the present and seek the assistance of the police, to whom he said his bundle was worth Rs. 200. Oomer has suffered one of the penalties which attach to grandeur in his profession. Had he been like the common pedler of Europe he would have carried his own bundle and been at the mercy of no coolie. The latter gentleman has evidently a soul above being a slave for four annas a day, and with old Merrythought in the "Knight of the Burning Pestle," his sentiment probably was—

"I would not be a serving man
To carry the cloak bag still;"

but, on the whole he has been less troubled with honesty than Beaumont and Fletcher's hero was.

Trade in Bombay has been falling away enormously of late years, but the effect upon the lodger market has been more extraordinary, I believe, than most people in Bombay have imagined. A number of unsophisticated young men with salaries quite disproportionate to their wishes have naturally been looking out for cheap quarters, and lest they may be foolishly extravagant enough to give away Rs. 70 or 80 a month for their board and lodging I would seriously ask them to pause before they do so and put the question to themselves—are they sure they have made the best possible bargain? I am sure they cannot be aware that no longer ago than Saturday an advertisement appeared in the *Indian Statesman* offering quarters to boarders at three rupees a dozen? If they don't believe me they may look up the *Statesman* for their own satisfaction. Now, boarders do not generally move about in dozens, but as the advantages of doing so henceforth must be obvious to needy individuals, I recommend them to gather themselves from the highways and byways of Bombay and meet together at some street corner, and thence move in packs of twelve to the establishment which offers to take in young men at Rs. 3 a dozen. An advertisement in the papers would let all the young men in the Fort know the place of rendezvous, and if there be a difficulty in wording it, why should something like this not do?—"Will gentlemen who are anxious to become part of a dozen which may be boarded and lodged for Rs. 3, kindly meet on Monday evening in Military Square, where they will hear of something to their advantage?"

A contemporary alludes to a rumour that the Bombay *Gazetteer* has been sold in Poona as waste-paper by mistake. What a fate for the fruit of laborious days! It is the story over again of casting pearls before swine; of the Princess Badroulbadour selling Aladdin's ugly but inestimable lamp. What opportunity for speculation does the fate of the *Gazetteer* afford! Will it patch the paper walls of some Hindoo's house? Will it lie for centuries in some old shop in the bazaar and turn up as a relic of the British Government in India? My friend the poet has become extremely interested in the subject, and has managed to skim the following sentiments off the top of his boiling passions:—

"From little things, it's no surprise,
Some great events too oft arise:
Sad omens now portend, I fear,
Since lost has been the Gazetteer.

Much labour lost; and spent in vain
The subtle workings of the brain,
And precious time: sad to relate
The Gazetteer should meet such fate.

The round'd periods; glowing style,
Produc'd by labour and much toil;
And subjects sought with utmost care
All, all are lost with Gazetteer.

Alarmed at the daring deed,
The Council met with furious speed:
Compiler too was present there,
But had, Alas! no Gazetteer.

"Compiler, now before us bring,
In sweetest tones come let him sing,
The direful cause. Let him be clear,
And say where is the Gazetteer."

Protracted was the long debate,
To probe this evil of the State:
With nodding heads, and vacant stare,
The Council mourned the Gazetteer?

"Mysterious thing—involv'd in doubt—
It's strange we cannot find it out:
The bark of State how can we steer,
In absence of this Gazetteer?"

Inglorious end: must it be told,
That as waste paper it was sold?
Perhaps it may some day appear
Round sugar wrapp'd—the Gazetteer!

Said Adonis to me the other day,—"Can you tell me what is the proper forensic costume for a member of the Bombay bar to appear in when pleading before the Court?" Proud in my knowledge, I told him of white neckties with the ends hanging nicely over the chest of the wearer; of black gowns appropriately puckered at the shoulders; of waistcoats that no barrister need be ashamed to show if in the torrent of his eloquence his cloak were moved aside a little; and of continuations clean and cleverly attached to the upper shell of the man. "Then," said Adonis, "I know an elderly gentleman to whom your description does not apply; who is collarless and often tieless; whose cloak hangs halfway down his back, to the disgust of a rough grey jacket which is ashamed to be seen in any connection with the costume of the Forum; whose vest is much too short; whose nether integuments suggest the idea that their wearer's hands must more often be engaged in the undignified process of hitching them up than in performing the majestic motions of the orator and rhetorician: add to this that by some strange mishap his head is plastered in half-a-dozen places, like some pot-house portrait of a hero of the Peninsular Wars, and you may conceive the picture which at times the High Court Judges must look down upon. Is this respectful to the Bench? Is it respectful to the bar? The elderly gentleman may consider that his great genius and ability excuse in him a multitude of sins; but the owner of genius and ability ought always to be decently dressed before an English Bench, even though he may be painfully aware that there is no likelihood of him ever suffering the fate of Narcissus." I dare say Adonis would have gone on much longer; but I stopped him with a caution to say nothing of all this to the barrister to whom he alluded, or on some fine morning he would assuredly find himself skinned and flayed and then peppered and vitrioled, in which condition he would be in an appropriate state for following Mr. Sackville Davis to Calcutta.

Bombay has this week been favoured with the presence of a person who was lately a considerable potentate in the East, but Bombayites are [illegible] among a good deal about Asiatic celebrities, they have treated him rather phlegmatically. Some sentiment, however, has been successfully raised about Syed Salim by the *Times of India*, which has published a very gushing article upon him under the title "From the Throne to the Dock," reminding one of the large blue and red bills that covered London walls a few years ago bearing the mysterious words—"The Throne—the Prison—The Scaffold!" Simply because Syed Salim was an ex-Sultan of Muscat the *Times of India* discovers his features and appearance to be an index of several astonishing circumstances; and I do not hesitate to say that if it could just apply the same art to the features of common men it would save the historian some trouble and moreover be capable of becoming interesting. In person, we are told, Syed Salim "is not what one might imagine an Arab leader to be." I never have had a fixed idea of what an Arab chief should be like, and am now interested to learn that Syed Salim is "not what one might imagine an Arab leader to be" because "he is tall but slightly built, as if lacking personal strength." The *Times of India* is very cautious about declaring the exact nature of Syed Salim's contour of features, and only ventures to say it might "almost be described as handsome." We are next told by the writer who is thus interested in the ex-Sultan's appearance, that the mouth "wants firmness and resolution"; but the condition of his mouth is nothing to that of his eyes, which "possess that peculiar appearance, so often noticed in men who are capable of stabbing an enemy in the back, or shooting him from behind a hedge." I shall henceforth look about me for eyes "possessing this peculiar appearance." Syed Salim's eyes are large, bulging, and black, and if in the course of my walks abroad I meet any persons with eyes of that description I shall certainly cry, "Police!" as I think I would fail in my duties as a true citizen if I were to allow to walk at large with impunity people who are declared by their eyes to be "capable of stabbing an enemy in the back or shooting him from behind a hedge." Seeing that there are very few hedges in the sandy regions of Oman I cannot imagine how Syed Salim acquired his peculiar optical expression, but that objection is nothing, as it is quite possible that he may have acquired it since he came to Bombay by practising with his eyes behind rows of cactuses. I acknowledge that henceforth, if I do my duty properly, the possession of such eyes as Syed Salim's may prove awkward to a number of people who are at present reputed to be respectable; I also acknowledge that such people may henceforth have better reason even than British seamen to "d——n their eyes;" but nevertheless nothing shall deter me from doing my duty. Do not think, however, that these are all the peculiarities which the *Times of India* has found in Syed Salim. O no!: "Looking at him," it says, "the curtain of obscurity which hangs like a pall over recent Oman history seems to be lifted up for a while, and almost enables one to trace events to their causes." I hope that neither I nor any of my friends possess an appearance that would cause a pall to be lifted up—unless, of course, "pal" is taken to mean a friend who from certain causes has tumbled down somewhere, say for instance at Apollo Bunder, when our elevating appearances would prove rather useful to him. But, Sir, I think that suicide and the *Indian Statesman's* eternal annihilation would be preferable to moving about with an appearance that "enabled one to trace events to their causes." When Syed Salim has been shown by your contemporary to be such an extraordinary individual, it is perhaps no wonder that it describes Mr. Connon, before whom the subject of "From the Throne to the Dock" had to appear, as a "stern-faced magistrate." This is a description which very seldom can be true of our Senior Magistrate; but on this occasion, when he stood in presence of the ex-Sultan of Muscat's wonderful figure, contour of features, mouth, eyes, and the appearance which revealed cause and effect, I think he would have been justified in looking anything.

"I WANT A HERO!" says Byron, but if he had been able to play football I believe his cry would have been for a game under the advantageous circumstances that attach to a fair evening during the south-west monsoon; the air moist—neither too hot nor too cold—the turf rich, green, and springy—and the players, happy as the frogs which come out and croak after the first shower, keen as lances and strong as young lions, or, let me say (since the subject is before the public) as [illegible] ing was last Tuesday evening looked forward to by the young men of Bombay!—they looked at the sky in the morning and said, "What villainous weather—to-night we shall not be able to have our first game after all;" they looked again in the early part of the forenoon, and made the same remark and "blowed" the rain; they looked again and again until five o'clock, and—was it possible?—Yes—no mistake about it—then they saw that the sky had cleared a bit, the rain had stopped, and they rejoiced with exceeding great joy. Wading through the slushy roads and grass they arrived at the square which lies "contagious," as Mrs. Malaprop would say, to the bandstand. By half-past five there was a goodly muster of players, and after some of them had taken their preliminary kick, and others had kicked their shoes off in attempting to do similarly, A. Peile and Tennent strode to the centre of the battle-field, followed by their armies of Reds and Yellows. The first kick was to be made by Peile the Elder, President of the Club, and a chieftain of the Reds. Carefully he planted the ball, slowly walked he back from it a few paces, the Yellows on thorns while he did so; then he rushed forward and made the kick; and what a row there was! The shouts of the combatants rang over the field as the Yellows chased the ball to send it back among the Reds and the Reds followed it up to press it through the Yellows. Away it spins to the right, and slap-dash through a mud puddle fly twenty players after it. Then there is a scrimmage near the boundary flags. Branson has the ball. He butts at the Yellows with his head and shoulders, while he is pushed by the Yellow forwards, some of whom have a very miscellaneous idea of the reason why they push at Branson at all. "Have it down," shout the scrimmagers. Down it goes, and then a dozen or two legs go wriggling, kicking, hopping, and pushing round about it. Such a scene there might be in Cheapside if the bundles of sticks in a large umbrella shop were to burst their bonds and dance over two square yards of pavement. Or in Alloway Kirk on a Witches' Night when

"Hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys, and reels
Put life and mettle i' their heels."

The result of the melée is that the ball is trundled outside of the bounds. A Yellow seizes it and pitches it among the players, who pounce upon it like cats upon a mouse. See, a Red has got it in his arms and is trying to make off with it! See, too, a dozen Yellows after him! One of them catches him by the guernsey, which is straightway rent from top to bottom. The desperate Yellow heeds not, however, but struggles on, his streamers flying in the breeze, but he is caught at last and dashed to the ground, where he still hugs the ball. There, however, it is quickly hustled from him; but he merely rises, ties his "ribbands" round his neck, and dashes barebacked among the ruck. Tennent gets the ball now, and bolts across the field with his well known speed. There are yells of, "Catch him!" from trembling Reds. He dashes past all the Red forwards. His own side scream with delight, and cry "Go it, Tennent!" Ah! he is caught—Murray the half-back has been too much for him, dodger as he is. Peile the younger now gets the ball, and it is his turn to make a run, and doesn't he make it? He dashes across the field chased by a score of Reds and Yellows. One Yellow grips him, but he wriggles clear, and off he goes once more. Skirting along the side of the field. Another Yellow grabs at him, but at the expense of his shirt Peile is free again. Onward he goes like a torrent. He passes all the Yellow forwards. Will he obtain a touch-down behind goal? Who comes there from under the shadow of the big tree? Ah, it is Tennent who springs on Peile's neck, and earths him. The touch down is saved. So goes the game on—with shouting, scrambling, miss kicks, good kicks, medium kicks; scrimmages and skirmishes; falls by the dozen, by which some of the players are splashed up to the eyes with mud in a way that puts their recognition by their nearest and dearest friends at defiance. When the twilight—I mean that gray suffusion that remains in the clouds for five or ten minutes after the sun has descended over the abyss in the distance—has faded away, the players gather under the tree, and dress themselves: a perspiring, panting, bedraggled crew, who vary their enthusiastic remarks upon the glorious but muddy and remitless struggle with interrogations for the custodian of the ice and soda-water. Is not this a game? Ye ladies who from your gharries watch the struggles; ye men who stand alongside and gaze and say you wonder how reasonables beings could be such fools as to put themselves so much about for a mere ball; ye Hindoos, ye Parsees whose hats are oftentimes in danger—say not, when ye have seen such a game, that the energy of Englishmen in India is departing!

CRICKET.

MARRIED v. SINGLE.

Played at Poona, on the 26th June.

The following is the result of the above match for the Married side. Captains Coddington and Trueman and Mr. Cleveland played well for their runs. On the side of the Bachelors Messrs. Buckland, Pringle and Flint did good service with the willow. Subjoined is the score:—

MARRIED.

Captain Coddington, bowled Henn	21
Captain Christie bowled Pringle	0
Major Fellows bowled Pringle	10
Captain Trueman ct. Buckland b. Pringle	33
Mr. Hudson ct. Pringle b. Buckland	18
Mr. Fiorde ct. Pullan ct. b. Pringle	4
Lieut. Cleveland ct. Buckland b. Pringle	31
Major Hills bowled Buckland	0
Mr. Shuttleworth absent	0
Lieut. Gibbs not out	1
Mr. Hilliard bowled Buckland	1
Byes	3
Leg Byes	1
Wide Balls	13
	140

SINGLE. Total.....140

Lieut. Martin ct. Fiorde b. Hills	3
Lieut. H. W. Ricketts bowled Hills	4
Lieut. Person bowled Coddington	3
Lieut. Heath stumped Fellows	0
Lieut. Collis run out	6
Sub-Lieut. [illegible]	31
Sub-Lieut. Pringle hit wicket b. Cleveland	2
Lieut. Henn st. Fellows b. Hills	27
Lieut. Flint not out	0
Captain Pullan bowled Hills	5
Sub-Lieut. Cadell bowled Hills	5
Byes	7
Wide Balls	
	113

Total.....113

—*Deccan Herald.*

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 29TH JUNE, 1873.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 295 and 348.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
6-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 263 and 320.
Anthem—Oh, how amiable.
The offertory will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion Celebration, and Sermon. Hymns 189 and 310.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 179 and 275.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion. Offertory to be devoted as usual.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Litany, and Sermon. Hymns 302, 222 and 380. Offertory to be devoted as usual.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 378, 267 and 213. Offertory for Kamatipura Church Building Fund.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 183 and 273.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 14, 169, and 262.
The offertory as usual.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATHIPOORA.

7-30 A.M.—Litany and Holy Communion and Sermon in Hindustani.
9 A.M. and 3 P.M.—Tamil Services.
4 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon in Marathi.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon in English. Hymns 157, 190 and 279.

JESS CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service. Psalm 100. Hymns 121 and 381.
6 P.M.—Evening Service. Psalm 61. Hymn 112. Sanctus II.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 102, Second Version, (Tune Duke Street—No. 13.)
Para. 58, (Tune Melcombe—No. 25.)
Hymn 139, (Tune Harts—No. 271.)
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Hymn 73, (Tune Maidstone—No. 295.)
Para. 59, (Tune Harrington—No. 192.)
Para. 54, (Tune Evan—No. 91.)
Anthem—I was glad when they said unto me: page 31.

THE SASSOON ORGAN.

Government have passed the following resolution:—

Sir Albert Sassoon having made over to Government, on behalf of the City of Bombay, the Organ recently erected in the Town Hall, the Government consider that the care of this magnificent instrument should be entrusted to a Committee who will see that it is carefully kept in proper order. His Excellency the Governor in Council is, therefore, pleased to appoint a Committee for this purpose, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

W. G. Pedder, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner...Chairman.
Captain T. F. Dowden, R. E. ..... } Members.
M. Mail, Esq. ..... }
Hubert Cope, Esq. ..... }

2. The Committee will make their own arrangements for concerts, and from the proceeds thereof will pay all charges connected with the maintenance of the Organ, from the date on which it was opened: but as the receipts in the present season are not likely to be sufficiently large, Government will give a grant-in-aid of Rs. 150, debitable to the Esplanade Fee Fund.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility as delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable preparation." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal*, &c. &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The third Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced yesterday. The following cases were tried before Mr. Justice Green and a common jury:—

HOUSEBREAKING BY NIGHT.

Oosman Cassum, committed by Mr. Cooper, was charged with housebreaking by night in order to commit theft. On the night of the 14th April last, Ramjee Laxmon, the prosecutor, the keeper of a toddy-shop near the Two Tanks, closed his shop and went to his house at Dongrey. About 11 o'clock, a policeman heard a noise in the shop, and on going up with a light, he found the padlock on the door broken open and lying on the ground, and the door standing open. The prisoner was crouching in a corner near a box, and was arrested. Early next morning prosecutor was called by a policeman to the shop, from which nothing was missing. He was taken to the Girgaum chowkey, where he identified the padlock which he had fastened to his shop door. The jury convicted the prisoner, and being an old offender he was sentenced to be imprisoned for three years, and to receive thirty lashes.

A SIMILAR CASE.

Abdool Mahoraed and Ebraim Abdool Hoosein, committed by Mr. Cooper, were charged with house-breaking by night in order to commit theft. The first prisoner pleaded guilty; the second not guilty. On the evening of 28rd April last, Hussanally Allybhoy, the prosecutor, a dealer in hardware, closed his shop in Baba Dubboo Street and fastened two padlocks to the door, and then went into his room over the shop. It appears that about 3 o'clock next morning, a policeman heard a sound and saw the two prisoners standing in the door-way of prosecutor's shop. On seeing him come up, the second prisoner, who did not enter the shop, ran away into the street, while the first ran into the shop. The second prisoner was seized by another policeman at the end of the street; and the first was arrested in a privy inside the shop where he had concealed himself. Both the padlocks on the door of the shop had been forced open. His Lordship told the jury that they could not convict the second prisoner of house-breaking because he had not been seen entering the shop at all; but that they might convict him of an attempt to commit the offence. The second prisoner, in his defence, told the same story he had told before the magistrate, that he was returning from a *nautch* about 1 o'clock that morning, that he began to run on hearing a disturbance, and was arrested by a sepoy who saw him running. The second prisoner called the first into the witness-box to give evidence on his behalf. He said he did not know him (second prisoner), was not in the habit of walking about with him at night, but knew that he lived in a house opposite. The jury found the second prisoner not guilty, and he was discharged. The first prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to be imprisoned for eighteen months.

THEFT OF A LADY'S JEWELLERY.

Kaithan Fernandez and Mary Cruz, husband and wife, committed by Mr. Cooper, were charged with theft of jewellery of the value of Rs. 550, the property of Isabella Milner Malet, consisting of a gold watch, a chain, a locket, a ear-ring, and a finger-ring. Prosecutrix, married woman, lives at Chinchpoogly and had the first prisoner in her employ as a cook for the last five months and a half. They both lived on the premises. On the 7th May last prosecutrix saw the jewels and three currency notes for ten rupees each safe in a drawer of the dressing-table and in a case. About 10 o'clock the same night she missed all the articles and the notes. A report was made the next morning to the police, and the prisoners were removed in custody. Three days afterwards they were released, and were then discharged by the prosecutrix from her service. A detective was placed on the watch over them. The very next day, the first prisoner's house at Byculla was searched and some of the stolen articles were found. The prisoner also pointed out a Marwaree's shop, where the remaining articles were recovered and identified by the prosecutrix. The ear-ring was broken into pieces. Two of the currency notes had been cashed, and some money in silver was given up by the prisoners. The first prisoner called the second, his wife, into the witness-box to give evidence on his behalf. Nothing of consequence to the defence was elicited. The jury found the first prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for fifteen months. The second prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to be imprisoned for nine months.

THE WRECK OF THE MONTPELLIER.

Pursuant to the Government Notification, Marine Department, appointing John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, and G. O. Mellin, Esq., Master of the British ship Atlantic, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the stranding of the British ship Montpellier at Alibaugh, on the afternoon of the 15th instant, the Court assembled yesterday, at half-past 2 o'clock P.M., for the purpose stated.

Patrick John Dowd, sworn; examined by Mr. Peile, said: I have received a copy of the Master Attendant's report on this case. I hold a certificate of competency as master, from the Board of Trade, No. 19,013, dated 12th [illegible] 1858. I have been at sea continuously since that date up to [illegible] a master's certificate since 1852. The present certificate was renewed in 1858, in consequence of my having lost the former one. Between 1852 and the present time I have acted sometimes as mate and sometimes as master. I joined the Montpellier at Rangoon, on her late voyage, in April last. I joined as chief officer. John Baker was the master. He died on the 20th April. We left Rangoon on the 8th April, laden with timber, for Bombay. The Montpellier is 1668 or 1673 tons burden. The certificate of registry is in the hands of the Collector of Alibaugh, who insisted upon taking it. She was nearly full of timber. The ship drew 23 feet 4 aft and 23 feet 9 forward when we left Rangoon. The second mate and myself were the only Europeans on board when we left Rangoon. All the crew were natives. I have sailed with native crews before. The crew of the Montpellier were the worst crew I ever saw as regards their competency. They were not at all mutinous. They were shipped at Rangoon. They were a mixed crew of Bengalees, Malays, Arabs and Manilla men. When the captain died I took charge. We were off the Great Nicobar when the captain died. He died of brain-fever. Nothing remarkable occurred from the time I took charge till we got near Bombay. The captain was sick from the 14th of April, and died on the 20th there. There was no doctor on board; and the captain treated himself. There was no liquor on board at all, to my knowledge. We got soundings on Direction Bank, or what I supposed to be Direction Bank, on Sunday the 8th instant. I have never been to Bombay as master. I was here about 30 years ago as a boy. It was thick and hazy when I got the soundings. We got 22 fathoms. I cannot say what bottom without seeing the log book. I left the log book on board the Montpellier, filled up to noon of the day on which the ship went ashore. After getting soundings I shaped my course to the direction of what I thought Kennery was. The weather was thick and [illegible] Kennery. I kept off and on until the next night. On that night a light was reported. I saw the light. It was a bright, fixed light, bearing north-east by east, about ten miles distant. I think Kennery is the only fixed bright light at the entrance of the harbour of Bombay. I sent a man aloft to watch the light, and finding that it had vanished I concluded that it was not Kennery. The lead was almost constantly going every half hour, and sometimes oftener. We were in 15, 16, to 17 fathoms when the light was seen. After this I held on to the north-west until noon next day. At noon next day I got an observation. I found I was in latitude 19-43. I immediately altered the ship's course, and made all sail to the southward. I continued that course till the next day. The wind was fresh well round to the southward and westward. I continued the course to the southward from noon to noon next day. When I got another observation, I found myself then in 18-34. I altered the course of the ship towards Kennery. The ship was then in 18 to 18 fathoms water. I steered east north-east from noon for about an hour and half or two hours. I was down below working out the reckoning. It was reported to me that there was a ship at anchor, and that the water was shoaling. The lead was kept constantly going. When I was told there was a ship at anchor, and that the water was shoaling, I went on deck and found we were in seven fathoms water. When I went on deck I got the glass, but was not able see any ship. The men in the fore part of the ship pointed out what they said was a lighthouse. I saw a round building which I took to be a lighthouse. I shauled the ship up a point. I asked the men on the forecastle—who said they knew Bombay—if that was Bombay harbour, and they said it was. We were in 5 or 6 fathoms when I hauled the ship up a point. Almost immediately after hauling up I saw that there was shoal water before us, and I gave the word "hard a-port." I noticed that there was a little broken water, and that what I had taken to be a lighthouse was a ruin. The ship struck before I got off. After I had given the order "hard a-port" She did not strike violently. The wind was west south-west, about a 6 knot breeze, when I gave the order "hard a-port." Before I went ashore the ship had not struck on any rocks. After striking she went over and floated again. The rudder ropes then carried away. When the ship first struck we were about two miles from the beach. I don't know the name of the place I first struck on. The ship struck again in about ten minutes. We repaired the tiller ropes, temporarily, but the ship was unmanageable. The ship did not strike violently the second time she struck. When I saw the ship was aground I gave orders to let go the anchor and furl the sails. The orders were, partly obeyed when the life-boats came. Then there seemed to be a rush for the boats. When I was on the forecastle before the ship went ashore, the men told me that they had heard a gun, and I saw smoke at the fort which I took for a lighthouse. The Collector came with the life-boat, and about an hour after the vessel struck all hands had left the ship, and I myself was the last to leave. I went to the cabin, took charge of the late captain's valuables and ship's papers, except the log-book, which I forgot. I took the things away with me. No attempt was made to get the ship off. I sounded the pumps and found 4 feet 8 inches in the hold. I went back to the ship the following morning from the boat-house. She was still in the same position. The sails were hauled up, but not furled. I gave orders for the sails to be cut down, and they were cut down. The boats were loaded with sails, ropes, and boxes. The Collector told me that he had telegraphed to Bombay for a steamer. A steamer came the next day. No steps were taken to get the ship off. The ship was waterlogged when the steamer came. We saved everything that was removeable from the ship. I did not order the mast to be cut down, because, being sick, I gave over charge to the second officer and came on to Bombay. After we got our observation the day the ship went ashore it became thick and hazy. It was hazy when we approached the land; there was no rain. After taking the observation on the 15th, I was never more than half an hour below. Having taken an observation, I thought we should get sight of Kennery and get into the harbour that night.

By the Court—I have never been in command except by accident, though I have had a master's certificate for more than twenty years. When I gave the order to port the helm, the broken water extended to abaft the beam on the port side. I did not haul off to the northward, because I was anxious to make the land and Kennery. Mr. Edward Hopper, Gravesend, is the owner of the ship. I do not know whether the ship is insured or not.

The enquiry stands adjourned till Monday next, the 30th instant.

INDIAN ITEM.

The Vellore Scandal.—The North Arcot Correspondent of the *Madras Times* writes:—"In mentioning what I considered the *end* of the defamation case, I wrote: "And so ends the third Vellore scandal." It would appear I was wrong, for it seems probable that was only the beginning of the end, as I am informed that an appeal against the judgment of the Head Assistant Magistrate is to be made on one side, while on the other criminal proceedings are to be instituted for perjury. And so lovers of the sensational are likely to have their taste gratified in a further revelation of the frothy."

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF UPPER BURMAH.

(*Arakan News.*)

Captain Sirover, the Political Agent at Mandalay, has lately been reporting on the mineral products of Upper Burmah, and from his interesting memorandum, we gather that the mineral resources of that country are of no mean order.

His Majesty of the White Elephant has within his territories gold to gild the pagodas and other religious edifices, silver for the manufacture of cups of strange and unique designs, copper which should be utilized by the minister of copper pots, iron wherewith to make machinery instead of importing it from Europe, lead and tin for acts of war and arts of peace platinum for chemical apparatus, coal for consumption by the river steamer instead of denuding the banks of rivers of trees, jade for ornaments for the Chinese, amber for necklaces, sulphur and saltpetre for gunpowder, rubies, sapphires, and other precious gems for the adornment of "lovely woman," salt for the manufacture of that delicious (?) condiment gnapee, and petroleum to illuminate posys, to preserve wood, and to be frozen into candles.

All these valuable substances exist, but few of them are worked to any extent, and the people are dependent for most of their requirements upon foreign supplies.

Gold fields are scattered east, west, north and south of Mandalay, they are yet unworked, and China furnished from 1,400 to 1,700*lbs.* of gold annually in former years, whilst of late, owing to the disturbed state of Yunan, the supplies have fallen to about 700*lbs.*, the deficiency being imported from Rangoon.

Silver is found mixed with lead ore of great richness but it is not mined to a sufficient extent to supply the wants of the country, since imports are regularly made, from Yunan.

Copper exists in large quantities in the Shan States, and other parts, but is not worked, and the requirements are brought from China.

Iron ore abounds on the Irrawaddy, and the King now seems to be aware of its importance, as he has ordered from England the machinery and materials requisite for a large ironwork. Coal is found in numerous places, chiefly inland, however, and would require tramways to bring it cheaply to market. The sulphur workings appear to be a royal monopoly, but this article, as well as saltpetre, is manufactured pretty extensively.

Rubies are abundant, but the method of working for them is primitive and rough, and as a consequence large stones are seldom extracted intact. A German mineralogist who visited the ruby mines declared that with careful working rubies as large as pigeon's eggs could be extracted, and that the mines were very rich.

Extensive salt fields exist, but European salt is sold so cheap throughout the country, that it does not pay to manufacture in a crude way the local article on an extensive scale.

Petroleum or earth oil is produced to the extent of upwards of 10,000 tons per annum, chiefly at Yaynaughkyoung and Pagan.

It is evident that the mineral wealth of Upper Burmah is very great, and the question naturaly arises—can nothing be done to develope it more extensively than at present? Under the existing regime we fear but little improvement can take place. The King, who leads a most secluded life, is jealous of foreigners proceeding beyond Mandalay, and so long as the interior of the country remains closed to Europeans, so long must the metals and minerals remain buried in mother earth.

Captain Sirover observes that "taking all in all, Upper Burmah would seem to have a grand future in store for it, as civilization advances, and old prejudices give way to new and enlightened ideas." This is no doubt the case, but when will enlightened ideas prevail? Certainly not under the present Ruler, nor, in all probability, under those of his race who may succeed him, unless they are guided and advised by British officers to a greater extent than their predecessor. But such a fine country with metals and minerals in abundance, magnificent forests, a prolific soil, and a teeming population close to its borders in China, cannot be allowed to stagnate for ever. The time must come when with better government and European capital and management, assisted by the labour of the "Heathen Chinee," the country will be developed and yield up its abundance not only for its own enrichment, but also for that of British Burmah.

EAST INDIA (RAILWAYS).

Extract Financial Letter from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Government of India, No. 27, dated 14th November 1849.

1. Agreeably to the intimation conveyed to you in our letter of the 25th April last, No. 9, we now forward in the packet the deed of contract, in duplicate, between the East India Company and the East Indian Railway Company for the construction of an experimental line of railway from Calcutta towards the Upper Provinces of India. We forward likewise a copy of a deed of contract between the East India Company and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the construction of an experimental line of railway from Bombay to, or near to, Callian, with a view to its extension to the Malsej Ghaut.

2. These deeds are based upon the "terms and conditions" of which you have been already advised, and which have been accepted by the railway companies.

3. Although these deeds are so comprehensive, and appear so fully to meet the objects in view, yet, that you may the better comprehend the precise motives which have actuated both parties during the negotiations with respect to the terms of those contracts, and that you may thereby the more clearly understand their various provisions, we think that it may save much trouble in future if we now enter into a detailed explanation of each of their conditions. It is, however, highly satisfactory to know that the nobleman who is now at the head of your Government has already given much attention to railway subjects, and we anticipate that great benefit will result in the course of your deliberations from his Lordship's experience.

* * * * * * *

13. With respect to the weight of rails and the gauge of line to be employed on these railways, we are disposed to recommend those used by the North-Western Company here, namely, a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, and a weight of rails of 84 lbs. to the yard, as combining the greatest utility and economy.

Extract Railway Despatch from the Government of India to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated 2nd August 1850, No. 1.

Para. 5. The question regarding the breadth of gauge, and the views expressed by his Lordship (the Earl of Dalhousie) on that subject, will doubtless receive your Honourable Court's attentive consideration.

Extract Report by Mr. W. Simms, C.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, dated 25th April 1850.

Paragraph 29. It is highly desirable in a country like India, where the railway system is now for the first time being introduced, and which will ultimately extend throughout the land, that one uniform standard of gauge should be adopted, and in no case to be departed from, so that whenever the various lines now and hereafter to be constructed shall meet and unite, as they assuredly will do, the facilities for transport, which is the great principle of railway practice, may experience neither check nor inconvenience.

30. The question theref

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Crimea. War she has
Britain). Belgium has
r restless neighbour. Hol-
experience of the last war,
ear from Germany, Denmark
, and Sweden no longer pre-
Europe. Spain having got rid
, and Italy also wishes for nothing
ut peace, that is at present absolutely
ensing commotion left in all Western and
Europe. As regard Germany, Austria, and
there is no doubt they are likewise pacifically
, and, moreover, are agreed upon all the leading
questions of international politics. Under these circum-
stances, it is only natural that Government Gazettes and
its ablest journals should be vieing with each other
in enumerating the guarantees of peace so happily es-
tablished in Europe. Still, there is one point whence
the tranquillity of the world may be threatened shortly
Turkey has long been called the 'sick man of the Con-
tinent,' and even before the significant epithet was ap-
plied, has given rise to speculations concerning the re-
turn of the Orthodox Asia. Notwithstanding this, the
two Western Powers, taking upon themselves to preserve
the so-called balance of power in Europe, have spared
neither blood nor money to prolong the existence of the
Ottoman Empire. Of course, not to render Turkey in-
dependent, but to subject her to their exclusive in-
fluence, was the primary object of their designs. With
the assistance of such statesmen as Fuad and Ali they
could not but succeed in this policy. Having received
their political education at London and Paris, and
realizing the fact that Turkey's vitality depended upon
her connexion with those two political centres, both
Ministers felt themselves irresistibly attracted towards
the West. When Ali Pasha died in 1871, Fuad having
preceded him in 1868, Turkey was left as a vessel with-
out rudder or compass. What was she to do? She felt
herself drawn towards Russia. From the moment that
Russia was strong enough to resume her former position
in the Black Sea and to transfer the centre of European
equipoise to the East, the Russian Ambassador at Tur-
key became the first person at Constantinople. But
we must not delude ourselves with the idea that Russia
has no competitors in the East. Not to speak of our
former rivals, a new one has arisen in remodelled Ger-
many. In the Bulgarian question, for instance, the
Prussian Envoy at Constantinople sides with our ad-
versaries, opposing the Russian Ambassador, who vin-
dicates the rights of our co-nationalists and the tradi-
tions of our past history. The German press, vigorous-
ly assisting their Envoy, have represented the appoint-
ment of Essad Pasha as a victory of German policy,
and have lamented his speedy fall as a strengthening
of the Russian influence. If the civilized Powers should
be called upon to interfere in Turkish affairs, Russia,
whose entire history compels her to play an important
part on the Bosphorus, will probably have to
count with Prussia as well as her ancient
rivals in the East. But are any decisive events to
be shortly expected in Turkey? There are many symp-
toms that the time for Turkey to lead a tolerably secure
existence under foreign protection is over. An acute
fever is likely to seize the prostrate organism before
long. Indeed, the only business the Turkish Cabinet
still attend to is the appointment of the fiercest and
most reckless characters they can find to the governor-
ship of their Slavonian Provinces. Quietly, but irresis-
tibly, the young Principality of Servia exercises its at-
tractive influence upon the Servian population of Bosnia
and Herzegovina. In some mysterious manner, every
step in advance made in the intellectual development
of the Servian Principality is communicated to the
kindred race in the adjacent Provinces of Turkey; and
the more cultivated they become, the more impatient
they get of Turkish rule and Turkish oppression. With
even greater determination act the Bulgarians. Until
lately their efforts were almost exclusively directed to
rescuing their Church from the tyranny of the Turkish
Greeks, who paralyzed all their strivings after progress.
Their labours have been at last crowned with success.
In the meantime the cruelty of the Musulmans is steadily on the increase, and both in the
Servian and Bulgarian Provinces of the Sultan all the
best and most eminent men are bemoaning their hard
fate in dungeons. But opposition waxes stronger in
proportion to the pressure exercised, and where tyranny
has reached its acme revolt is inevitable. The chances
of the Turkish Slavonians are strengthened by the
fresh troubles besetting Turkey. The Sultan's health
being altogether a wreck, a Regency, it seems, will
have to be shortly instituted. In such a case the idea
of changing the succession to the Throne, strongly sup-
ported by one party in the Seraglio, will, no doubt, re-
vive. A dynastic conflict may be kindled simultane-
ously with a war of races. If such a complication
would be terrible in a civilized country, what must we
expect it to become when the actors in it are half-
savage Slavonians arrayed against fanatical Mahome-
dans and Turks? Should the European Powers inter-
fere too late, or should they take different sides in the
struggle, the horrors of the catastrophe would be con-
siderably heightened. But is it really true that politi-
cal rivalries can be decided only by war, and are there
no means to make clashing interests agree?"

There is a remarkable similarity between this lan-
guage and that attributed by Mr. Kinglake to Russia
before the outbreak of the Crimean War.

ON THE WAY TO KHIVA.

(Times.)

THE following particulars of the advance of the
Turkestan detachment from the wells of Aristan-Bel
towards the frontiers of Khiva are supplied by the
Russian military organ:—

"The road from Aristan-Bel-Kuduk passes the wells
of Manam-Djan, Karak-Ata, Chark-Kuduk, Shaidaras,
the springs of Djangeldy, and the wood of Khala-Ata
to the lake of Sardaba-Kul and the wood of Utch-
Utchak, near the Amu-Daria. Information as to this
route was previously collected by Lieutenant-Colonel
Baron Aminoff, of the Staff Corps, and during the
march of the detachment to Aristan-Bel it was com-
pared with the statements of the natives and of a few
inhabitants of the Khanat of Bokhara. According to
this information the road from Aristan-Bel-Kuduk to
Khala-Ata passes through a line of country abun-
dantly supplied with well and spring water, so that in
the event of the supply of water at any one of the
above-named places proving insufficient for the
whole detachment there would be no difficulty
whatever in supplying the remainder from the wells
in the immediate vicinity. In several parts of this
road fields of clover, cultivated land, and little gardens
belonging to the Kirghizes are passed. Near the wells of
Shaidaras begin the mountains of Kuldjuk-Tau, over
which the road lies to the springs of Djangeldy, situat-
ed at the western extremity of these mountains; these
springs are abundantly supplied with good drinking
water. The wood of Khala-Ata, which lies next on the
road, is surrounded by a few acres of land sown with
melons and water melons, and well watered by a
spring near a small plantation of trees. From Khala-
Ata to Utch-Utchak and Sardaba-Kul, the sands, al-
though 30 to 35 versts in width, especially near the
Amu-Daria, are not nearly so deep or of such a drift-
ing nature as on the road between Myn-Bulak and
Shura-Khan, by which it was first intended to direct
the march of the Turkestan troops to the Amu-Daria.
In consequence of the advantages of this new route to
Khala-Ata, and of its shortening the distance to the
Amu-Daria, the commander-in-chief of all the
forces engaged against Khiva determined to
direct the march of the Djizzak column into
this road. The Kazalinsk detachment was ordered
to proceed from the well of Bakali to the Bukan
mountains, via Tasoby and Aristan-Bel-Kuduk, whence
it was directed to follow the Djizzak column to Khala-
Ata. The latter place was assigned as a rendezvous for
the two columns and as a *point d'appui*, instead of
Tasoby. From Khala-Ata the whole detachment was
ordered to march to Utch-Utchak (80 versts),
thence along the right bank of the Amu to Shura-
Khan. The troops composing the Djizzak column ac-
complished the march with great spirit. Only 22 men
were placed on the sick list, and no serious cases were
reported. The difficulties encountered at the beginning
of the campaign, owing to the weakness and exhaustion
of the camels, were considerably diminished by a fresh
supply of about 800 camels provided by the Kazali-Kun
Kirghizes at the wells of Aristan and Ayak, as well as
by the appearance of pasturage in the steppe, and also
by the few days' rest which recruited the strength of
the camels. The Kazalinsk column, under the com-
mand of Colonel Goloff, after building a fort at the
wood of Irkibai, called by the Grand Duke Nicholas
Constantinovitch 'Blagovestchinsk' (the Annunciation),
left for the wells of Bakali in three echelons. The
first, the advanced guard, under the command of
the Grand Duke, started on the 28th March; the second,
under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Omelianoff,
and the third, under Major Doroshen, left on
29th and 30th of March. At this time only five
companies of the Kazalinsk column were provisioned. In con-
sequence of this, the column to effect a
junction with the Djizzak force at Tamdy and Aristan-
Bel-Kuduk, and the consequent expedition of Irkibai on
the side of Dan-Kara and Myn-Bulak, the garrison of
Fort Blagovestchinsk was doubled; instead of one
company, as had been originally intended, two com-
panies of the 8th Battalion of the Line were left in it.
The last report from the commander of the advanced
guard of the Kazalinsk column, the Grand Duke Ni-
cholas Constantinovitch, gave favourable accounts of
the march of the echelon under his command across the
Kizil-Kum sands. After halting at the well of Kizil
Kuk, they expected to arrive at the wells of Bakali, in
the Bukan Mountains, on the 2d of April. Upon the
approach of the Kazalinsk column to Aristan-Bel-
Kuduk, and as soon as the transport service would
allow, the Turkestan detachment intended leaving
Khala-Ata, about the 10th or 12th (22d or 24th) of
April. It was reported that the Khivans intended
opposing the Turkestan detachment on the right bank
of the Amu, and that their forces were concentrating at
Sor-Bulak (the third or fourth march from Myn-bulak
to Shura-Khan) under the impression that our troops
would take this line of march.

According to the *Invalide Russe*:—

"The Orenburg detachment accomplished the march
to Issin-Chagil without a single halt, and arrived at
that place on the 18th of April. Here, owing to the
reported scarcity of water on the road to Kos-Bulak
and Kassarma, where it was said that a Khivan out-
post had been established, General Verefkin intended
dividing his force into four echelons, as follows:—The
first, commanded by Lieutenant-General Verefkin in
person, consisting of two sotnias of Cossacks, three
companies of infantry, and four field guns; the second,
under Colonel Constantinovitch, one sotnia of Cossacks,
three companies of infantry, two field guns, and two
siege mortars; the third, under Colonel Leontieff, two
sotnias of Cossacks, two companies of infantry, and a
rocket battery; the fourth, under Colonel Novokreat-
chenoff, two sotnias of Cossacks, one company of in-
fantry, two guns, and 2,700 camels, with spare provi-
sions."

The following later information on the progress of
the Orenburg detachment is supplied to the *Invalide
Russe* by a telegram from Orenburg, dated the 12th
(24th) of May:—

"On the 20th of April (the 7th of May) the detach-
ment of Lieutenant-General Verefkin arrived safely at
Kasarma (on the west shore of the Aral sea, half-way
between Karatamak and Cape Urga). Here com-
munications were established between the Orenburg
and Mangishlak detachments and Lieutenant-General
Verefkin received a report from Colonel Lomakin,
commanding the Mangishlak force. The former offi-
cer ordered the Mangishlak detachment to redezvous
with the Orenburg troops at Cape Urga. It was ex-
pected that the Orenburg contingent would arrive at
Cape Urga about the 30th of April (12th of May).
The news from Khiva received by the commander of
the forces was of a contradictory nature. According
to the most trustworthy accounts, some thousand men
had been sent from Khiva to Dan-Kara and Urga,
and a levy of one man in every five houses was being
made. It also appears that the Turkomans decline as-
sisting the Khan."

BOTH SIDES.

(Vanity Fair.)

THIS is intended as an easy "coach" for those idle
people who cannot make out "what it is all about,"
and as a simple abstract of the avowed arguments used
on both sides of current questions. Well-informed
persons are warned off.

IS THE PAYMENT OF £3,280,000 AS COMPENSATION FOR THE
DEPREDATIONS OF THE ALABAMA TO BE REGRETTED?

Mr. G. Bentinck, Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck, Mr. Gregory, and Mr. Anderson say "Yes," because—	Mr. Gladstone, Sir S. Northcote, and Mr. Powell say "No," because—
1. Lord Russell in 1862 wrote to Mr. Adams—"Her Majesty's Government cannot admit that they are under any obligation whatever to make compensation to the United States citizens on account of the proceedings of the *Alabama*."	1. "Any amount of disappointment which we may feel at the result is but an inconsiderable deduction from the satisfaction attending upon an arrangement which removes such causes of difference between two great countries like England and America, and does much for mankind at large by the example it sets of a peaceful settlement of difficulties as a substitute for the bloody arbitration of war."
2. By International Law, as it existed before the Treaty of Washington, England was not bound to pay a shilling, and it was the three rules of that treaty which made her liable.	2. The rules added nothing to International Law, and "if they had not been made, the decision of the arbitrators would have been exactly the same."
3. The Government relinquished an impregnable position, and vainly imagined that good feeling and friendship between England and America would result from arbitration.	3. "The arbitration has produced a very friendly feeling between the two countries, and has put an end to all danger of a quarrel between them."
4. No man ever heard of an *ex post facto* law being applied to an antecedent state of things; and Mr. Gregory "would have been ashamed of himself if he had consented to such a set lement."	4. We made Americ withdraw the Indirect Claims; and "we must remember that perhaps we are not the most impartial judges of the justice of the award."
5. Mr. Gilpin said that the object in paying the money was to avert hostilities; and Mr. Lowe hopes that we may be often called upon to pay a similar award.	5. The object of the Treaty was to re-establish friendly relations between England and America, and to render the settlement of the Canadian fisheries and other questions possible.
6. The counter claims of England in respect of the Fenian raids and injury done to British subjects by the Alabama should have been instituted upon.	6. Canada has accepted an imperial guarantee for her railways as full compensation for her injuries.
7. "The mere fact of our having sanctioned the principle of arbitration is a blow to our national honour."	7. "The arrangement was made with full regard to what was believed by those who negotiated the Treaty to be the honour and real welfare of England."

MADAME NILSSON.

CHRISTINE NILSSON does not look as if she had ever
been a street singer, amenable to the Vagrant's Act,
and accompanying herself with a fiddle for the enter-
tainment of provincial Swedes. Yet she began this life
when ten years old, and varied her fiddle, performances
by an occasional solo on the flute, which cheek-distort-
ing instrument gave none but pleasant sounds under her
touch. One cold day at nightfall, Count Tornerhjelm,
a nobleman with as much wealth as kindliness—rare
combination—heard her warble out her clear childish
notes as she shivered under the biting wind, hav-
ing earned but few coppers that day, times being
bad. If he had belonged to the happy land which takes
lessons in art from Mr. Ayrton he would have thought
the claims of charity amply met by giving her a penny;
or if his bump of benevolence had been truly irrepressi-
ble, he might have sent her to an industrial school,
where she would have been taught to put out her
tongue at ragged-school boys in her Sunday walks, and
to darn the matron's stockings. By-and-by, however,
her sweet voice must have asserted itself, and after
being admired for her singing of psalms in a house-
maids' pew at evening service she might have got pro-
motion and sung "For I'm so awfully clever"—not
without profit—at a metropolitan music-hall. But
Count Tornerhjelm being less advanced in philanthropy
than we, sent Christine Nilsson to a first-rate school at
Halmstad and thence to Stockholm, where her musical
education was conducted by a distinguished pro-
fessor, M. Berwald. She came out at the Opera
in Stockholm in 1860, being then seventeen,
and her voice was admired; but she wanted
method, the which her patron supposed Paris alone
could give her; so he despatched her there to be
finished regardless of cost, as a penny paper would put
it, by M. Victor Masse and Herr Wastel. Christine
Nilsson was of gentle disposition, but a little prim, and
with no more sentimentalism than would fill a nutshell.
She had a cold way of arguing, and became early imbued
with the business aspects of the career she was going to
embrace. Her first engagement in 1864 was at the
Theatre Lyrique, of which Madame Miolan-Carvalho,
wife of the lessee, was the star and the popular
favourite. Madame Carvalho was just the opposite of
Christine Nilsson—graceful, tasteful, playful, French
all over—and she did the Swedish girl not a little
good in teaching her by what arts to captivate that
fanciful thing, the Parisian public, which will not
give a rush for a voice that is not warmed up by a soul.
Christine Nilsson's *debut* was a success, but not such a
flashing one as Patti's had been. Paris found her notes
too metallic—something like those of the silver flute
on which she continued to be a proficient, and with
which she would regale her acquaintances when they
came to visit her of a Sunday and sip the somewhat
yellow tea she provided. But she grew upon her pub-
lic just as they grew to like her, and, thanks to Madame
Miolan, gradually learned to die in the "Traviata" in a
manner to set the audience snivelling in their handker-
chiefs at the most approved fashion. She then lived
on a third storey in a small street close to the Con-
servatoire, did her own marketing, and overhauled
the butcher's bills with a perspicuity deserving all
honour. Her hands were cold, her smile amiable, her talk
sensible, and her blue eyes keen. Frenchmen being
enterprising, all the world over, she of course received
presents, and love-notes along with them. She had
no objection to the presents if decently offered, but she
burned the love-notes; and if any admirer had chosen
to blow the roof of his head off for her sake she would
have witnessed his demise with the sitting composure
displayed by Charlotte in the case of Werther—

"Charlotte, when she saw his body
Borne before her on a shutter,
Like a well-conducted person,
Went on cutting bread-and-butter."

In 1867 she came to London and set this side of
the Thames on fire; later in the same year she
appeared at the Grand Opera of Paris as Ophelia
in Ambroise Thomas's rather insipid "Hamlet."
Her mad scene was very fine; in fact she was just
the Ophelia one conceives, and she did equally well as
Marguerite in "Faust." By this time she had removed
from her third-floor lodgings to a bright house in the
Champs Elysées, and had set up a blue brougham
and a coachman with a glazed hat. On renewing her
engagement for the Grand Opera in 1868, she stipulat-
ed for £10,000 for twenty nights, and it was only after
desparing expostulations on the part of the manager
that she could be *se*duced into accepting £6,000. The
fact is she very properly had no notion of singing gratis.
Once though, she must have thought she had parted
with three whole songs, and all in one night too, for
nothing. It was at Madrid. She had returned from the
opera and was in her room when a ladder was
planted against her balcony, which looked on to a
garden, and a gentleman with a cloak and mask
clambered through the open window, followed by a
second, and so on till there were six of them. Christine
Nilsson no doubt thought they had come for some
money, but did not pull the bell-rope, because there
was none. She asked them without screaming what
they wanted, and they explained in very choice
Castillian that, being too destitute to pay for admittance
to the Opera at the increased rate of prices, they had
come to hear the songs in which they were informed
she excelled. Parley proving bootless there was nothing
for it but to sing, and she did sing right well. The
Castilians bowed to the ground, and assured her as they
retreated through the way they arrived that they had
spent half an hour in Paradise. But when they
had vanished, they and their ladder, she
found they had left a diamond bracelet worth
a thousand guineas, which gave her to
wonder in all probability why they had not introduced
themselves through the front door, as a
bracelet need be ashamed to do. The *Daily News* had
another such adventure in New York, but one which
terminated less pleasantly for the hero. A poor devil
of a German importuning her with a love which
was in no way excusable, she gave him into custody
and had him imprisoned for six months. A pleasing
lady nevertheless; and, thanks to Count Tornerhjelm,
highly educated. She is a member of the Academy of
Stockholm, and will converse like one, about the stars,
the moon, mathematics, or the temperature of Lapland,
to your heart's content. She is fonder of bankers than
of peers, and yet was disinterested enough to marry
for love. If the Swedes ever raise a temple to her she
should be symbolised under the form of a crystal
nightingale with a gold beak; but may the Swedes
never see her again, else they might be tempted to keep
her. We should if we were Swedes.—*Vanity Fare.*

SWEEPS.

How far the introduction of a race-horse into the mind
of a peaceful man may affect that peaceful man's con-
duct in the present and his prospects in the future is a
question which deserves arguing with reference to
many excellent persons who have been winning Derby
sweeps. Some weeks ago Noddle, whom every one
knows and loves, was persuaded to take a ticket in a
Sweep at his club. He had never done such a thing
before, and had no wish to do it then, but Boddle, who
managed the affair, was very pressing, and Lord
Doddle was sitting by, so Noddle, lest he might be
judged mean by his lordship, parted with a ten-pound
note and a few stifled sighs at the same moment.
Fifteen horses were entered to run then, so there were
fifteen tickets; £110 was to go to the winner, £40 to
the second, and the third would save his stakes. All this
was courteously explained by Boddle, who cast some
paper names of men into one hat and some of horses
into another—then shook both hats as if they were
saucepans with hot chestnuts in, and presently Noddle
saw his name extracted in conjunction with Doncaster,
who, as Poddle remarked pleasantly in his hearing,
had not the ghost of a chance. Now a man in Noddle's
circumstances—father of a family, and the rest of it—
does not throw £10 to the winds without chewing the
end of bitter reflection; so Noddle was mournful. He
lamented that he had not sat at home reading Mr.
Thomas Hughes's speeches of the past three years on
the vanity of horse-racing; he called to mind that
Mr. Gladstone had attended the Derby in order to
judge of this vanity for himself, and he much wished
that the Premier might be moved to try his hand on
horse-racing as he had on the Irish Church. But
chiefly did Noddle anathematize Boddle, who had
bereft him of his money, and further hold his own
manhood cheap for having been cozened into doing
by Lord Doddle's presence that which he would not
have done had this on-looker been simple Doddle
without the prefix. However, when the *Times* came in
next morning Noddle's eye marched straight to the
sporting column and read—"40 to 1 agst Doncaster
(tandem)," which words conveyed as much meaning
to his intellect as the geese and triangles on Cleopatra's
Needle. It needed the experience of Boddle and
Poddle, both connoisseurs, to assure him that, accord-
ing to the universal book of the well-informed, there
were forty chances to one against Doncaster winning,
and then Boddle advised him to hedge by a few judi-
cious bets. Hereon supervened Woddle, who had
drawn Meter, and had been hedging ever since in the
way—first he had sold Meter for £1, then came
bets against him at the current odds of 65 to 1—"so
that," remarked he wisely, "if Meter doesn't win I am
safe to clear a pound." "Yes, but supposing he does
win," observed Noddle; "why then you lose £650."

Yes, but he won't win," answered Woddle, somewhat
struck nevertheless by this new view of the case. But
here Poddle cut in, "I'll tell you what; when I draw
a horse in a sweep I make a point of backing him.
Say you risk another tenner on Doncaster; if he loses
it's only £20 to the bad, but if he wins you pocket a
cool £500." Noddle liked the idea of a cool £500;
besides which the fumes of recklessness had mounted to
his brain. "Who can I lay a wager with?" he
stammered. "Oh, I daresay Doddle will give you the
odds—go and ask him," replied Poddle, and Noddle
strutted across the room to proffer his request to the
peer. "Yes, with pleasure," said his lordship, drawing
a velvet betting-book with a gold clasp, "40 to 1,
what shall we say—ponies?" "Ponies?" stuttered
Noddle, "thanks—I—I think I'd rather make the bet
in money." But Poddle explained that a pony meant
£25, and Lord Doddle, having booked the transaction,
resumed his reading the paper, looking as certain as
ever man did of having put five-and-twenty sovereigns
into his purse. Noddle was too shamefaced to say
he had only meant a tenner. After all, thought he
£16 more makes no great difference, and as Poddle
pointed out, "If Donnaster wins now Doddle will owe
you a thou." Yes, but from this too flighty hour, in
which he had staked his savings on the legs of a horse,
Noddle was an altered man. He had never shrunk
before at sight of the policeman; he did so at present,
for wherein was he better than the professional gam-
blers whom it was that policeman's duty to apprehend,
and get fined for infringing the statutes of this realm?
Then as to Mrs. Noddle, whom Noddle had enjoined to
be thrifty if she loved him, what would she say and
[illegible] ventured the equivalent of a [illegible] in a turf
speculation? The subject was much too painful to be
entertained a moment, and Noddle sought oblivion in
the writings of sporting prophets, who were un-
animous in affirming that the steed of his hopes would
be nowhere. This was not soothing literature, nor was
the presence of Woddle soothing, who proposed that
they two should form a partnership and divide all risks.
"Thus," he said, "if you win you'll give me £550, and
if I win you shall have ten shillings." "No, thank
you," said Noddle.

However, the Derby was run, and the Doncaster,
outpacing his competitors, reduced by scratches to
eleven, carried £1,100 into the pockets of Noddle. Let
us pass briefly over that scene. Noddle returned home
late with a yellow and black streamer round his hat,
and vowed, with some unsteadiness, that he was proud
of his country's institutions. Mrs. Noddle, who had
composed a stern brow for the occasion, unsealed her
lips to speak, but forgiveness was at hand when Noddle
avowed a gain of £500, and generously made over to
his dear wife the whole sum, declining to retain a far-
thing of it for himself. Truly a pattern husband; but
what of the other £600 of which Mrs. Noddle was
allowed no cognizance? Well, this is a painful busi-
ness. If Noddle had been content to rest on his
bed of guineas, awarding to chance what was chance's
due, all might have gone well and England have been
richer for one wise head the more. But when a man
in Noddle's position clears in two minutes fifty seconds
the income of an ordinary half-year it must not be
expected that he will tamely consign to luck all share
of the honour. Just as Woddle, after pocketing his
clear pound, became conscious that he had a talent for
hedging, so nothing can now shake Noddle's belief that
his bet with Lord Doddle was a shrewd piece of fore-
sight which none but he would have ventured on.
Not let us cavil at his fancy, for he has devoted half
his earnings to backing his luck on Doncaster for the
the Grand Prix and the Leger, and has bought a
betting-book even smarter than Doddle's. He wears
his hat a-cock now, and has been to take a look at
Tattersall's. If any one were to declaim in his sight
against the vice of betting, he would be prepared
to argue the point, nor, were he elected M. P. to-
morrow, would he vote in the same lobby with Mr.
Hughes or Mr. Gladstone, unless these gentlemen
would assure him that they would think once, twice, or
three times before interfering with the Derby. We
shall hear of him at Longchamps soon, where he
intends going with Woddle, who has hit upon the
secret for making both their fortunes. It simply
consists in laying against the worst horse on the card,
£95 to 1. "You see," proves Woddle, "if it hadn't
been for the sweep I should have won £10 by my bets,
and if I had made a thousand bets instead of ten I
should have pocketed £1,000 as you did." "Yes, but
if you had lost you would have been £65,000 out of
purse, shouldn't you?" remarks Noddle, confident in
his own wisdom, but not in Woddle's. "Ah, yes, but
I never mean to lose," cries Woddle. "That's the
beauty of my system. Don't you see, all you've got to
do is to find out the worst horse, which is easy. It is
a discovery of my own. I'll show you how it works at
Paris." "Yes, do," says Noddle.—*Pall Mall Budget*

A BIRD IN THE HAND.

A Ballad illustrating an episode in the life of Master Sammy Simple, related by himself.

Upon a doubtful April day, I walked along the Strand;
Under my arm a book, and as umbrella in my hand,
And sometimes I these two would change—variety hath
charm,
My book I'd hold, and carry my umbrella 'neath my arm.

Thus meditatively I trudged, of mildness an exemplar,
I sought my Temple chambers. Why? Because I am a
Templar.
And turning, thus, down Essex Street,—its name I'm free to mention,—
A sight that touched my tender heart attracted my attention.

A girl who wore the air of one that serves for honest wages
Was being bullied by two roughs, both bearing empty cages,
Betwixt her trembling palms she pressed a 'kerchief, and within it
Lay a poor timid warbler, a canary or a linnet.

One rough exclaimed, "For that there bird to give a bob
I'm willing."
"Come!" the girl replied. "What I sell it for
a shilling?"
"Come! here's the bob——"
"Get out!——"
"You won't get such another dealer."

"Bill, take the bird!——"
"Leave go, young man, or else I'll call a peeler!"

My manly bosom swelled to see the maiden's situation,
My heaving vest attested my additional pulsation.
And as the tar, longside the foe, his cutlass grasps and
boards 'em,
So I, my trusty gingham grasped, and—gently walked
towards 'em.

Quitting the frightened servant maid, whom they would
both have cheated,
"That bird's worth thirty bob!" they twice, in passing
me, repeated.
"I ain't got sixpence, Bill," says one, "'acos I've got been
busy,
We might ha' made two sov'rins, Bill, if we'd a hextra
tizzy."

"Poor weeping maid!" said I to her (she stopped her
boo-hoo-hooing)
"Confide in me, my friendless girl. What were those rude
men doing?"
"They hofferd me," said she, "a bob for this—a pet,
Sir, this is—
A bootiful canary, which its singing worsits Missis."

"Does it indeed!"
"Indeed it do. My Missis, Sir, is hailing,
And finds the Doctor's affair to cure 'er 'ead-ake hunawail-
ing.
Has long as this here bird is hin his cage, tho' hin the
hairy,
Where it do sing hanjelikal, hall day, do this canary.

So Missis says, says she, 'I don't arf like to sell the
beauty;
But sell it, Jane,'—that's me,—'you must;' and so I does
my duty.
And, seein' men with cages there, which looks like birds
a-buying,
I hoffered it to *them*—the cheats!—and then you found
me crying.

She'll be so hangry, Missis will!"—(her eyes again were
filling)—
"'Cos h'I'm so long away."
"I'll buy the bird. How much?"
"Three shilling."

I'd heard 'twas worth full thirty, so, that conscience might
acquit me,
I said, "Nay, nay not three, my child; I'll give you five
permit me."

And then I bought a cage from those two rogues, still
near an hoverin',
I got it for five shillings more, and that made half a
soverin';
And then I took it to my rooms, just over a Queen's
Counsel,
I gave it water, bought some seed, some chickweed, and
some groun'sel.

For days and days it hopped about, in a perpetual flutter,
But not a single songster's note did that Canary utter;
And—most remarkable—it grew less yellow, daily duller,
Till, after many baths, it turned to quite another colour?

To think chicanery like this should thrive! it chills my
marrow!
I washed it carefully with soap,—*it was a painted Sparrow!*

* * * * * * *

To think that honest-looking Maids should thus combine
to sell you!
But—I'm taken in again, I'm—serve write and tell
us.

—*Punch.*

A SAMPLE of vegetable caoutchouc has lately
been sent from South Australia, where it was discovered, to
Melbourne for analysis, and was found to contain eighty
per cent. of excellent illuminating oil, besides making very
good indiarubber. A company has been formed for ex-
tracting the oil, as the supply is said to be abundant.

AMERICAN REPORTERS.—The following story of
the amenities of reporting, comes from the *St. Louis Demo-
crat*, whose reporter has lately been interviewing Miss
Lydia Thompson:—The reporter inspected her closely.
She weighed about one hundred and thirty-five pounds; is
trimly built and active. She was attired in a quilled black
silk, plain, with cuffs and collar. A breastpin, from which
dangled her chatelaine, confined the collar. Her hair was
worn en *pompadour*, and attracted the reporter's attention.
"Do you wear a wig, Miss Thompson?" he asked "Why,
no." "Is your hair bleached?" "Certainly not; that's its
natural colour." "I've heard that you wear a wig."
"You can try if you like." She took her hair down, and
the reporter grasped it in both his hands. He put his foot
on her shoulder and pulled. She cried for mercy, but he
had made up his mind not to let personal considerations
stand in the way of his investigation in the cause of science.
"Are you satisfied?" she gasped. "Not yet," he an-
swered. He took a bight around a leg of the table, and
hauled. "I think it's a wig!" he shouted, as he took
another turn. The table-leg broke off short, but he caught
the lower body and pulled her over a chair. The shoulder
her caught his eye, and he threw the hair over it. Hand
over hand he hauled, and up she went till her head touched
the burner. Taking a hitch round the sofa, he folded his
arms and stood contemplating her. "Let me down!" she
demanded. "Do you own up to a wig?" "I do! I do!"

THE LEGEND OF THE BATHS OF KOUROU.—As the
season for these baths is about to open it may be interest-
ing to those of our readers who are inclined to test their
therapeutic merits to know the circumstances to which,
according to the Turkish historian Kun-ul-Ikbef, they
owe their reputation. A king of Constantinople had, so
the history tells us, a daughter, whose beauty, graces, and
virtues were not of that superlative character peculiar to heroines
of the middle-ages, but who was afflicted with a sick-
ness upon which all the medical skill of Byzantium could
make no impression. The faculty, nonplussed, acted very
much as it is wont to act under similar circumstances in
these modern times, and got rid of an obstinate patient
that would neither get well nor die, by recommending
change of air. Dagé-Hammam, as it is now called, was
then selected for the Princess [illegible] to erect a
palace for her reception, and in that palace she took up
her abode, and breathed the mountain air and drank the
mountain water, but without deriving any advantage from
one or the other. One day, however, the Princess was
indulging in that favourite pastime of Constantinople
young ladies—looking out of window—when she saw a
bear, no very unusual occurrence; but his bear struck the
Princess by his remarkably dejected aspect. The Princess's
sympathies gushed forth at once, and she drew a parallel
between the woebegone animal and herself. "There," said
she to herself, "is a bear that possesses all the requisite
elements for being a very nice and a very happy bear, but
he hasn't; far from it, his fur is ragged, his skin is mangy,
his bones are nearly through it; he has not an atom of
bears' grease about him, and his doleful expression of
countenance shows a lowness of spirits equal to my own
Like myself, that bear is a confirmed invalid." Thus
soliloquising, the Princess watched the movements of the
bear and remarked that he went and plunged into a pool
of mud, after rolling in which for a space he
got out, sat down at the edge of the pool,
reared, and then plunged again, and after going through
this ritual several times with precision and solemnity
withdrew to the mountain. Next day the bear came again,
and the next after that, and so on for several days, until at
length the Princess began to remark a change in his per-
sonal appearance. His hide was less patchy, his counte-
nance more cheerful, and his step more blithe. Day by
day the improvement continued, sleekness obviously induc-
ed by a plentiful accretion of the potent grease, covered it
the ragged fur; it lost its rusty colour; curled abundantly
over a healthy skin; and at length the once melancholy
object stood a regenerate bear, sound in body and happy
in mind. Then he came no more to the pool. Pondering
over these things the Princess came to the conclusion that
if rolling in the mud brought back health to an apparently
worn-out bear it could do no less for an invalid Princess.
So Her Highness took a preliminary roll, and, finding it
warm and on the whole agreeable, she built herself a ba-
thing-house round the pool, and, daily imitating the bear,
was at the end of two months restored to perfect health.
Then the king, her father, to commemorate the event,
built public baths there, and from generation to generation
the fame of the springs of Dagh-Hammam have come
down to the present day. There is a certain resemblance
between the legend attaching to these mineral springs, and
to that of King Bladud's pigs which is associated with
the celebrate springs of Bath in England. In point of
sentiment, however, that of Dagh-Hammam has perhaps
the advantage; a sickly bear being on the whole a less
prosaic object than a herd of diseased pigs. The waters of
Scutari and of Dagh-Hammam are composed, in great
part, of chloro-sulphuric salts and hydro-sulphuric gas,
enjoy a deserved reputation for efficacy in skin diseases
and enigmatic affections. Not far from the springs are
some interesting ruins which are doubtless those of the
hospital and palace described by the old Byzantine his-
torian as having been constructed in this neighbourhood
by Constantine and his empress, Helena.—*London Herald.*

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital—Paid up £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.
16TH JUNE 1873.

Bills at 6 Months' Sight..... 1s. 11d.
" 3 " " ..... 1s. 10 5/8d.
" on Demand..... 1s. 10 3/8d.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—
At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum. } For amounts above
" 14 " " ..2 " " } Rs. 500 and not ex-
" 1 month ..3 " " } ceeding Rs. One Lac.
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All remittances to be addressed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
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AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,600,000.

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BRANCHES.
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LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

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The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 3 months' notice for withdrawal...3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. ...4 " "
Do. 12 do. do. do. ...5 " "
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

WILLIAM BLACKHALL,
Bombay, 1st May 1873. Acting Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE

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